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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Pert Penguins Welcome Byrd

Democratic Officials Get Out

Cuba Has a Fresh President

Africa Finds Great Diamonds

India Wrestles With Disaster

President Saves Peanut Steve

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD comes home to Little America in the Antarctic and is welcomed by the entire penguin and seal population. He moves into his undestroyed huts and views his two airplanes that had not flown away during four typical winters. Now begins serious work. Efforts will be made by geophysical methods to measure the depth of the ice cap covering the continent. The influence of Antarctic conditions on weather in the Southern Hemisphere will be studied. Byrd will fly from Ross Sea to Wedell Sea to learn whether the continent is an unbroken land mass. But more than anything else the Admiral and his men and planes and dogs will go on doing valorous things that preserve a most necessary tradition—That will keep the world believing in royal, rugged romance.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt makes a vigorous move to set his political house in order. He declares against high officials in the Democratic Party "practicing law" before government departments and the resignation of Robert Jackson as secretary of the Democratic National Committee follows. J. Bruce Kremer resigned from the committee on Jan. 5. It is doubtful if any of the five leading committee members who have opened law offices in Washington remain on it. No back door approach to the Government, says the President—None whatsoever, reëchoes a gratified people.

* * *

¶ Cuba finds itself under three Presidents in three days. President Carlos Hevia is upset two days after he succeeds Grau San Martin and the revolutionary junta elevates Col. Carlos Mendieta to the position. Antonio Guiteras, stormy petrel and late Cabinet member, is credited with calling a general strike in Havana to impede the change, but Colonel Batista, dictator head of the army, prevents the strike from getting under way. President Mendieta stands well at Washington—If his own people approve him, American recognition may come soon.

* * *

¶ South Africa finds what it believes is the missing half of the huge Cullinan diamond after a continuous search of 29 years. A prospector at Elandsfontein in the Transvaal, three miles from where the Cullinan was discovered in January, 1905, takes two beautiful gems from loose alluvial stone. One weighs 726 carats and rates flawless, the other 500 carats and rates good. He refuses an immediate offer of $375,000 for the two. South Africa presented the Cullinan to King Edward VII. Here are two new kingly gems—But kings, alas, have grown scarcer and scarcer.

* * *

¶ The United States Senate discovers that the tax exempt securities in the country reach the staggering total of $35,000,000,000. Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut starts an energetic drive for a constitutional amendment banning tax-exempt securities henceforth from local, state and national tax structures. A similar bill is pending in the House. Recent disclosures of how men with vast incomes avoid paying adequate tax returns are behind this newest stirring up—One more step in getting back to wholesome fundamentals, common honesty and fair play.

* * *

¶ South America unrolls its rugged beauties for Marjorie Shuler, gadabout correspondent of the Monitor, who finds it intriguing from the air. She learns to eat, sleep, read and tap out her stories on Pan American Airways' roomy planes. Flying southward from Colombia she flirts with a school of great whales, then is lifted high up for her first ceremonial crossing of the equator. From a person who thought she disliked flying, she becomes, after three brief days, a satisfied fan—In going aerial she merely blazes the joy trail for thousands of others.

* * *

¶ India, finding its earthquake disaster far more serious than believed, struggles to take care of thousands of dead and many thousands of injured and homeless. Food and shelter for the emergency cases becomes a difficult matter, with the zone of need extending the full width of India. The situation is aggravated by declarations of the "holy men" that earthquakes even more severe are just ahead. The director of the government meteorological station sternly rebukes editors who publish these prophecies of woe—Woe be to them that expect and fear it, much woe.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt's executive order saves Steve Zasillakos' peanut stand at the corner of the White House grounds. Steve's protest that he had sold peanuts there under five Presidents did not halt the police. But Mr. Roosevelt is a wise and understanding man—He knows that both Presidents and peanuts have their important places in orderly American life.

Old Set-Up For Boston Is Advised

State Charter Commission Would Put Watchdog Over Treasury

No Budget Reforms

But Independent Comptroller Is Recommended and Run-Off Primary

Boston would revert two-thirds of the way toward what has been termed the Golden Age in the city's government, if the recommendations of the state commission for the study of changes in Boston's charter released yesterday were made into law.

The provisions, embodied in the commission's final report to the Legislature, would strengthen the powers of the Finance Commission, elevating it to its former station of watchdog of the city and would, as formerly was the case, provide for the recall of the Mayor at the expiration of the second year of his administration.

In the report of the Charter Commission is seen the handiwork of Judge Michael H. Sullivan, who has often expressed the opinion that Boston had an efficient governmental set-up before the Finance Commission was weakened, before the recall was itself recalled by politicians and when more city officers were under the civil service requirements. The Charter Commission has substantially reconstructed the old set-up with the exception of the reëxtension of civil service requirements.

Salutary

The Municipal Research Bureau will probably be disappointed by the fact that the commission withheld recommendations for major reforms in the budget, in the welfare department and in the consolidation of the other departments, on the grounds that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield should be given time to work out his own reforms. The bureau has pressed for these reforms, as has the National Economy League and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and their delay will not be happily received.

The recommendation in the report of the Boston Finance Commission for an independent comptroller's department was probably more drastic and salutary to the financial well-being of the city than any one of the proposals of the Charter Commission.

Politically perhaps the most important proposals, apart from the recall, is that for a run-off primary, whereby only the two highest in the primary elections may be entered in the final contest. This would un-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Court Congestion Almost Scandal, Dr. Lowell Says

Educator at Hearing Supports Report of Simpson Commission

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University raised his voice for reforms in the Massachusetts law enforcement machinery today before the joint Committee on the Judiciary which is hearing various recommendations of the crime commission.

This distinguished figure told the committee that because of court congestion Massachusetts has a system in which the criminal may dictate his own sentence. Dr. Lowell supported Prof. Frank L. Simpson, chairman of the Massachusetts Crime Commission, in his recom-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Peace Tinges the Saar's Horizon

* * *

French and Germans Hopeful of Accord; Question of Mine Purchase Affects Plebiscite

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"There is nothing which divides France and Germany except the Saar," said Chancellor Hitler.

"Not even the Saar," replied Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour.

This is perhaps the salient point of the Franco-German dialogue. What does it mean? Does it mean that the two countries are now willing to come to an accord on the vexed problem of the province which was set aside by the peacemakers of 1919 for further consideration?

The facts are generally known. Only a year separates us from the date fixed for a plebiscite in which the inhabitants of the Saar will be entitled to pronounce in favor of German nationality or of French nationality. They may even pronounce for a special régime such as they now enjoy under the administration of the League of Nations. The province would, in that case, become a buffer-state between France and Germany.

* * *

The matter is complicated by the separate fate of the coal mines of the region. These mines were given to France in compensation for French mines which were put out of action. But there is a proviso. If the province reverts to Germany, then Germany can repurchase the mines and recover its full sovereignty.

At first the French hoped that at the end of the 15-year period they would have persuaded the Saar inhabitants of the advantages of belonging to France rather than to Germany. But the mixed régime partly French, partly League of Nations, was not so satisfactory as it might have been. There was no settled policy. The people of the Saar were certainly not slow to see the benefits of remaining detached from Germany during the troubled period which followed the defeat, the revolution, and the bankruptcy of the Reich. But they were not convinced of the permanent advantages of a separate régime.

As France abandoned hope and virtually ceased its propaganda, Germany redoubled its efforts. When I was in the Saar before the triumph of the National Socialists I came to the conclusion that the vote would be overwhelmingly German.

Nevertheless the French considered that the methods of the National Socialists might indispose the Saar and they plucked up new courage. Perhaps, after all, the Saar could be saved—if not for France at least for the special régime.

* * *

National Socialist propaganda became furious. Once more the cause seemed lost to the French. There have been for some time interrupted conversations between France and Germany for a settlement without a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Lone Wind-Blown Islet in Coral Sea Is Weather Man for Australian Ships

Provision-Ship Service Every Six Months Revictuals Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—A weather broadcasting station on a tiny wind-blown bit of land 200 yards wide by a quarter of a mile long, 300 miles out from the Queensland coast, is Australia's way of solving a difficult meteorological problem. According to Mr. W. L. Nelson of the Commonwealth Weather Bureau, who is now stationed here, Queensland needed a weather station in the Pacific in the center of the Coral Sea, but it was believed that no land was there.

However, search was made and four little bits of land were discovered in 1921, among them being Willis Island, which proved to be suitable for the purpose. Capt. John K. Davis, of the Mawson expedition, stayed on the island with wireless operators during the stormy season of 1921-22.

Since the station has been installed, shipping coming down from Rabaul and the New Hebrides along the Queensland coast have received valuable reports on weather conditions.

Mr. Nelson stayed on Willis Island in 1924 and sometimes had to crawl on his hands and knees to inspect the meteorological instruments, which were out in the open. Many storms pass over this islet, which has today a comfortable home on it for the operators who reside there for short periods.

The supply steamer calls every six months. Otherwise the men at the station are in constant wireless telephonic communication with the mainland.

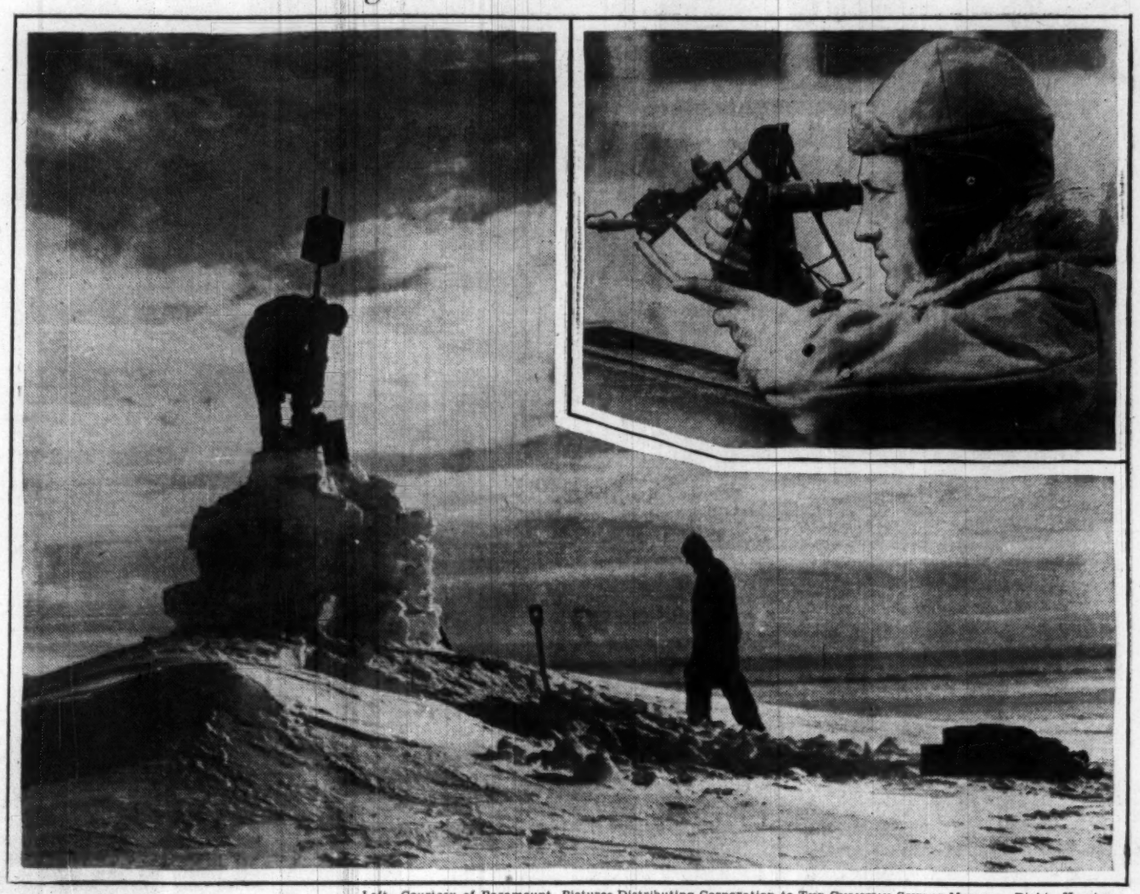
Sailor's Friend

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lonely Outpost

Tiny Island Tells Mariners in Time As Storm Clouds Roll Up.

Scanning the Antarctic for New Discoveries



Left—Courtesy of Paramount Pictures Distributing Corporation to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—Keystone

Admiral Byrd Shoots the Sun in "Land of Ice and Snow"

The Rugged Beauty of Perpetual Winter Around Little America, the Expedition's Base for Explorations, Perhaps, Beyond the South Pole.

Sky Tourists Bow to Neptune As Plane Crosses the Equator

'Señorita' Marjorie Shuler Initiated Into Ancient Ceremonies at Lofty Altitude—Sight of Whales Adds to Gayety of Day—Landing Made in Ecuador

Wings Over South America
Third of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Ecuador—Within less than 12 hours I have crossed the Isthmus of Panama from Cristobal to Balboa, played tag with a school of 30 whales in the Pacific Ocean, visited "the little ports" of Colombia with their houses on stilts over the mud flats, crossed the equator, and arrived here.

Between Salinas and Panama there is more than a difference of 1000 miles, there is a difference of opportunity and development which is almost incomprehensible.

Panama is washed and brushed, clean behind its ears. The Monday wash was disposed on the handkerchief lawns of the houses at the submarine base. The streets and houses, the very feel of the place, its emphasis was on cleanliness, even though some of the Canal Zone employees do live in antiquated wooden dwellings and the American Consul has one of the worst of the lot.

The second impression that the Isthmus gives is of division. It is not only that on one side of the street is Cristobal, no bars, no private enterprise, and on the other side of the same street, Colon, lines of Hindu shopkeepers and bars, cabarets and tinkling gramophones. Be it said for Colon that its patrons are not entirely the native Panamanians, but a goodly number of Americans crossing the line from Cristobal.

Restrictions on Privileges

There are other divisions. For instance, the Government employees who can buy from "the commissary" and go to "the club," and those who are not Government employees and have not these privileges. There is the commercial set, and the army set, and the navy set, and the submarine set.

Then there is the "silver" and "gold," a color line dating from the days when Negro employees building the Canal received payment in silver and white workers in gold. The distinction still persists. There is a "silver" commissary and a "silver" club, even "silver" drinking fountains.

Front Street, with its shops, the water front and the Gatun Locks, are favorite places for visitors, and it would be hard to say which is more beautiful, a daylight trip along the road to Gatun or a ride through the dusk with the chance that a ship all lighted will go through the locks.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the shops on Front Street were closed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Senators Gasping As Promoters Tell Airplane Profits

'Go-Getter' Sachs None-Too-Willing Witness in Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A story of financial profits as thrilling as the most imaginative fairy tale is gradually being unfolded before the Senate Committee investigating government air mail contracts. The story, however, is based on facts.

Today, in a crowded Senate Committee room, witnesses told of enormous profits on negligible sums of money invested, and political pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General to award air mail contracts.

Mr. George J. Mead, former vice-president of the United Aircraft Corporation, and one of the organizers of the Pratt and Whitney Company, makers of airplane engines and parts, told the astonished Senators that out of an investment of $207 he made through sales of United Aircraft stock given in exchange for 1035 shares of Pratt & Whitney stock a cash profit of over $7,000,000.

Began At 20 Cents

He explained that as one of the organizers of the Pratt & Whitney Company he received 1125 shares and sold 90 shares to Mr. C. W. Deeds, who secured a government contract for some 200 engines. The 90 shares were sold by Mr. Mead for 20 cents a share.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Mead's holdings in Whitney stock were increased to 82,300 shares and they later were exchanged for 179,676

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Pay Envelope Hole In Waltham Plugged By 4 P. C. Civic Notes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 18—It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but this city has decided that it is more equitable to borrow, than receive donations. Because of this a plan has been formulated by which city employees who have been contributing 15 per cent of their salaries to the municipal authorities during the past year will in the future lend the same amount for which they will receive certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent.

According to Mayor MacDonald, the need of the city is for money to meet current needs. It has accepted donations in the past, but the Mayor declares that loans are just as helpful as donations and certainly are much fairer to the employee. So, under this new plan, the hole in the pay envelope is going to be changed to a savings fund.

Under this plan the fireman, patrolman and school-teacher will take their places beside the bankers as creditors of the city. Their savings will provide the funds necessary for the carrying on of city business. And they will receive the same rate of interest allowed to their co-creditors, the bankers.

Certificates issued in $50 denominations will be issued. Residents of Waltham who wish to assist the city in its financial matters may purchase these certificates. This paper is negotiable since the bank will discount it, and the city will accept certificates at their face value in payment of taxes.

So, if one wishes, the Waltham taxpayer may buy these certificates and look upon his investment as on a par with that of the banker who lends money on tax anticipation warrants. But the resident will have one thing in his favor. The banker lends on the anticipation of all taxes.

The resident lends on the anticipation of the payment of his own taxes, for when they come due he may pay his indebtedness with the certificates he holds. In other words, he pays his taxes in advance, and draws 4 per cent interest for his promptitude.

Byrd at Polar Base; Secrets of Ice Cap Goal of New Attack

Unknown to Be Lifted From Frozen Continent as Company of Experts Make Land at Little America

No Clash With Ellsworth Party Plans, He Revealed in New Zealand Interview

Scheme of Small Bases and Outer Camps to Be Used for Intensive Observations of Great Ice Wilderness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 18—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who, after an interval of four years, was back at his old headquarters in Little America today after 37 days' sailing from New Zealand, now enters upon the main business of his expedition.

Before he left Wellington, N. Z., he threw some light on what this business will be, in the course of an interview. His plans are already laid, he said, for the further exploration of regions to the eastward and southeast of the expedition's base.

Parties of geologists, physicists and other natural scientists are to go out to investigate problems in the new land discovered to the eastward, in the Queen Maude mountain ranges and on the polar plateau itself.

Efforts will be made to ascertain by geophysical methods the depth of the great ice cap covering the Antarctica Continent.

The investigations are expected to put to rest, for all time, what have seemed fantastic rumors of a Great Unknown between the South Pole and New Zealand.

The meteorological program of the expedition has been planned to carry out extensive observations over a wide area, which it is hoped will be of great value in determining the influence of antarctic conditions on the weather in the Southern Hemisphere. Zoölogical and biological investigations will also be extensively carried out, and it is planned also to make oceanographical surveys in the Ross Sea.

Referring to the Ellsworth expedition, which had previously sailed from Dunedin in the small 425-ton motorvessel Wyatt Earp, Admiral Byrd said that the aims of the two expeditions were entirely different and there was no suggestion of rivalry, save in the highest sense of the word. The main object of Mr. Ellsworth's proposed great flight of 2900 miles across the Antarctica Continent from the Ross Sea to the Weddell Sea, and back, said Admiral Byrd, was to establish whether the continent is an unbroken land mass or whether there is an eastern and a western Antarctica Continent. To a great degree that was also the purpose of the Byrd Expedition, but the method of investigation would be along quite different lines.

Whereas Mr. Ellsworth intended to concentrate upon the determination of a great geographical fact by a flight which would be a very great feat, the Byrd plans necessitated the establishment of a permanent camp and several lesser camps thrown far out into the wastes, and from these camps scientists and observers, serving many branches of natural science, would work over long periods and for a number of flights over distances great and small from the base and from the outer camps.

"Mr. Ellsworth is an old and very great personal friend of mine," said Admiral Byrd. "He asked my permission to operate from Little America and to take with him Mr. Bernt Balchen, who was with me on my last expedition, and who is one of the greatest pilots in the world. That permission was readily given, and should Mr. Ellsworth require to call upon the stores and equipment at Little America in case of need of them, he will be readily welcome."

Ellsworth Refuses Byrd Offer

LONDON, Jan. 18—The Dunedin (N. Z.) correspondent of the Reuters News Agency was informed yesterday that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd had offered to lend one of his airplanes to Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth for a transantarctic flight.

The Ellsworth plane which Bernt Balchen was to pilot was badly damaged and Admiral Byrd's offer was intended to permit the rival expedition to carry on with its plans. The offer was not accepted, and it was presumed the machine was not considered suitable.

The Ellsworth supply ship, the Wyatt Earp, is expected to arrive at Dunedin in February, although the plans are uncertain.

Hevia Serves Cuba 40 Hours and Then Mendieta Slips In

Presidency Wheel Takes Another Turn in Swift Course of Events

HAVANA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Col. Carlos Mendieta was inducted into office as President of Cuba today.

Colonel Mendieta entered an office which had been vacant overnight, since President Hevia, who had held office 40 hours, suddenly resigned.

The presidency was given to Colonel Mendieta by acclamation of a group of leaders of Cuban political life who gathered in the palace. The inaugural oath was administered by the Supreme Court.

Colonel Mendieta accepted the presidency after a night-long resistance against the pleading of friends who wished him to become Chief Executive at once.

Previous to his acceptance, Manuel Marquez Sterling, Secretary of State under Señor Hevia, refused his constitutional right to become President himself, preferring that Mendieta should take office without delay.

Meanwhile, a surprise strike tied up Havana's power, water, light, gas and transportation systems.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander of the army, evidently suspecting that Antonio Guiteras, former Secretary of War, was at the bottom of the tieup, immediately ordered his arrest.

While union leaders were not immediately available, it was believed that today's movement was that originally called off late yesterday, and directed against what some described as "Batista's military dictatorship."

The Colonel and Dr. Guiteras split over political differences after the latter had "maneuvered" into the Presidency Carlos Hevia, who resigned to make way for Mendieta after continued disturbances last night.

Public employees reported for work, however, and the railroads were running on schedule. Yesterday, these groups were included in the body reported to have planned a general strike.

'Gold Rush, Huh? It's Only Uncle Sam Drivin' Jumpers Off His Own Claims'

Long lines of gold hoarders poured into the banks yesterday to give up coin and certificates under the extension of time allowed by federal authorities. A lot of people called it a gold rush. But the cashier at the bank across the way had other thoughts on the subject.

"Gold rush? How do they get that way. This isn't a gold rush. The gold rush was staged last year. You remember the dark days just before the new Administration came in when nobody knew what was going to happen and the banks were closing in flocks? Well about that time the jittery ones began to run to the banks and draw gold.

"That was the gold rush. What those fellows were doing in effect was to stake claims on the country's gold. They were hiking into the national gold fields, and staking claims. After they staked, got the gold into their possession, they sat back and waited for the dollar to blow up with a loud bang.

"But there was no explosion. Instead of that Uncle Sam came out into the gold fields and looked the claims over. Then he told the gold holders that their stakes were driven on his land. It was his gold they were hanging onto. And, having made this announcement, Uncle Sam got peremptory, and ordered everybody to yank stakes and go home. The gold rush was over."

The cashier dropped a handful of gold pieces into a drawer and slipped a sheaf of greenbacks through the grilled window. "This isn't a gold rush," he said. "These fellows you see are the ones who thought Uncle Sam was kidding when he told them to pull stakes and beat it. Now they know he wasn't kidding. And they know that the gold is his. And now that the dollar is being equipped with ballast and a non-skid tread they feel a little better about it.

"Gold rush, huh! When the game warden makes you put back the fish you caught out of season do you call that fishing?"

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 18, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 7
Be of Good Courage
[With Russian Translation]
The Young Folks' page 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

After visiting America, Japanese diplomats and business men have been untactful enough to tell their people that the United States is really not hostile toward Japan. But read the editorial "War Budgets and Ballyhoo."

An illustrated story on the Young Folks' page will interest anyone who contemplates domesticating some tropical fish.

If Bostonians seem a bit proud, forgive them. Just look what Lafayette called them! Read "Boston Welcomes Lafayette" on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the week's best cartoons appears on the inside back page every Thursday.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

State College Lists $527,000 in Projects

Projects totaling $527,000 were listed in the annual report of Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the Massachusetts State College today, projects which will include building and campus improvements "if and when" funds are received from the CWA.

The Massachusetts State College is a college intended for boys and girls in the State who cannot afford the more expensive colleges and ordinarily would have to give up all ideas of obtaining higher education.

There is definite need in this institution, says Dr. Baker, for improvements in both the heating and lighting plant. CWA money will also be used for building a much needed library and a dormitory for men.

Women to Study Conditions For Bringing U. S. Into League At Washington Conference

Nation Must Find Real Place for Youth as Way to Prevent War, Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Delegates to Peacemakers' Parley

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Progressive reduction of armament, investigation and control of arms manufactures and sales, and consideration of amendments under which the United States could enter the League of Nations were recommended here today by 11 national women's organizations represented at the ninth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

The conference took this action after hearing one of their former members, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, declare last night: "I don't see how we can be so dreadfully stupid as to live through wars and then complacently allow the same causes of war to bring about the same terrible experiences."

In its resolutions, the conference "kept on the trolley," as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman, put it. No new basic policies were adopted. Today's three recommendations were added to those adopted at earlier sessions urging adherence to the World Court and commending recent steps to peace in Latin America.

A request from American conference on birth control, also meeting in this city, that the Cause and Cure of War group go on record as favoring population control as one of the cures for war, was turned down by Mrs. Catt.

"Let red herring swim about as they will," she later told the conference, "but don't mistake any of them for the real causes and cures of war. We are going to have peace by doing away with war and nothing else."

Calling attention to the slowness and hesitancy of the disarmament, the resolution on armament reduction stated: "We entreat our President and Congress to continue the friendly and earnest cooperation which has distinguished the previous action of our Nation, in urging the conference to provide for a substantial reduction of existing armaments and especially for the elimination from all national military equipment of those aggressive weapons which are regarded as needful in offensive attack."

Continuation of the League of Nations' inquiry into the sales of all varieties of arms was recommended as well as an investigation in this country. Congress was called upon to find the means of preventing sales and exports directly or indirectly to nations at war.

Members of the conference were urged to study carefully and recommend amendments to provide satisfactory conditions for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

Mrs. Roosevelt, addressing the annual banquet last night, declared that unless nations will face facts and tell each other the truth, they will get nowhere. "We won't have peace as long as human nature isn't changed and governments aren't honest with each other," she declared. In the United States, the President's wife pointed out, some people are going to have to give up something in order that all may live decently. The same thing is going to hold true between nations, she added.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had observed a distinct change in the thought of youth toward war. "They don't think war is so glorious a thing, as they did in the days when I was young," she declared. While hailing this change, she said the problem would not be solved until a real place in the nation had been found for youth.

War and preparation for it, she declared, means two generations taken out of useful production, adding, "If that isn't waste, I don't know what is.

"Anyone who thinks," Mrs. Roosevelt concluded, "must think of the next war as they would of suicide."

Mrs. Margery I. Corbett Ashby, English peace worker, pointed out in an after-dinner talk that it is easier to go on with the old system of isolation, but "if we have the courage to choose the path of cooperation, we will achieve a well-ordered peace. "Yours," she told the delegates, "is the country that can help the rest of the world."

That all the nations where nationalism is emerging have lowered the status of their women, was pointed out by Miss Ruth Morgan, administrative chairman of the conference, who warned the women that this was an important reason why internationalism should be the path chosen.

The 500 delegates to the conference were received at the White House yesterday by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

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Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
STYLE WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

The Editor's Puzzle

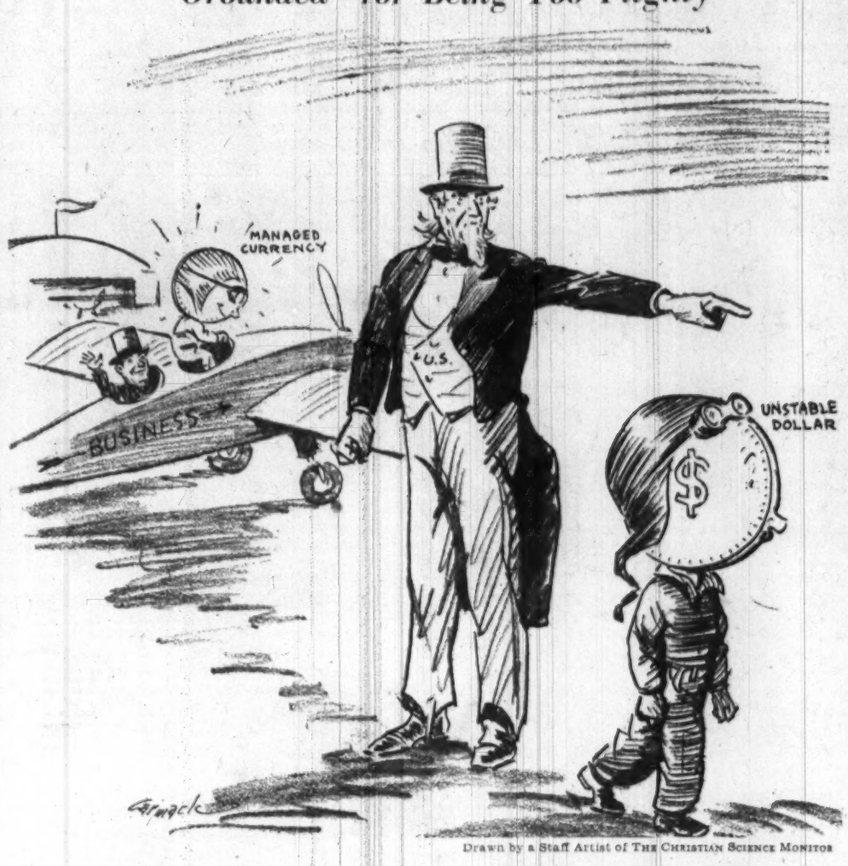
225

~~To all whom it may concern:~~ The case was a ~~Greeting.~~ mystery, ~~until~~ said the chief of police, ~~the evidence was~~ discovered ~~by~~ one of our detectives ~~hidden~~ under a divan in the living room.

~~SCANNER~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Grounded—for Being Too Flighty



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sofia Home Owners And Buildings Trebled In Six Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—There are nearly three times as many buildings in Sofia now as there were six years ago, according to a census published recently.

The number of home owners is shown to have more than tripled and now more than a third of the people in Sofia live in their own dwellings. Many of the new homes, however, are said to be heavily mortgaged.

More than half of the inhabitants of Sofia belong to families of fewer than three members each. The average number of rooms falling to a household is 2.11. The average monthly rent paid is about $6 a family.

A similar situation exists in many other southeast European capitals, but nowhere does so large a percentage of the population own homes.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Difference

Significant is the difference between the two propositions for revision or modification of the present charter under which the city of Boston is operating.

These reports, one by the Boston Finance Commission and the other by the special recess committee of the Legislature named to consider and advise on any charter changes of merit, are now before the lawmakers on Beacon Hill.

The latest report, that of the legislative committee, would allow a mayor four years, but with the power of recall inserted half way in his administration. A run-off primary in selecting the mayor is also one of the committee's recommendations.

The Finance Commission report, as has been printed, would have mayors elected for two years, the selection of candidates being made from the two receiving the highest votes in a primary election. Re-election indefinitely of a mayor is also one of the Fin-Com's permissive features.

Here's a hint that's significant, Mr. James M. Curley, former Mayor just retired, would not object in the least to a proposal making it obligatory for Boston to elect mayors every two years with right to repeat ad infinitum.

* * *

It's well to recall that when Andrew J. Peters was elected under one of those periodic reform waves, or anti-organization moves, as you will, the Legislature took away the right for a two-year recall vote.

Some of the unfeeling said that this was done to save Mr. Peters. It was realized then that Mr. Curley, who had just gone out of City Hall, was doing a lot of thinking and undoubtedly would have engineered an attempt at a recall had the Legislature not forestalled him.

* * *

Right Again

We happened to hit the nail on the head when we recorded that Mr. David B. Shaw's reappearance at City Hall and in the Mayor's offices was significant.

"Dave" pooh-poohed the suggestion when it was made to him that he'd soon again be in the city harness.

But Mayor Mansfield told him to report for duty today in City Hall Annex as one of the principal assessors.

Mr. Shaw replaces Mr. Henry L. Daly, a newspaper man, who was named an assessor early in Mr. Curley's last term.

* * *

Fishermen Stirred

Whether the ocean bed for three miles from shore off the coast of the old Bay State should be scraped clean of all the finny and shell life growing there was a question argued determinedly pro and con at the State House yesterday.

From Gloucester to Cape Cod came protests against legislation lifting the ban on auto-trawling within three miles of the shore. Auto-trawling doesn't mean a seagoing automobile but small boats which drag trawls. Mr. Vincenzo Fiore, with about 30 Boston fishermen who do that kind of fish-hunting asked the committee on conservation to report favorably the bill doing away with the prohibition. As many fishing folk were before the committee from Cape Ann to the sandpits of Provincetown opposed to any such proposition.

* * *

More Patrolmen Asked

Mr. Martin Hays, who loves Brighton so well and who is so well loved in Brighton as to be its almost habitual Representative on Beacon Hill, has just asked Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner of Boston's police, to add to the number of patrolmen stationed at No. 14, Brighton's police headquarters.

Representative Hays thinks lots of law breaking goes on in Brighton today just because there are not enough blue-coats to keep the lawless overawed. In a letter to the Commissioner he told him just this adding that it is no reflection on the patrolmen stationed in Brighton but just because there aren't enough of them.

R. J.

Prohibition Return Predicted by Texan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas, co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, Jan. 16 chose the fourteenth birthday of that law to predict in the Senate that "it will inevitably return."

Declaring to his colleagues that a new campaign to bring back national prohibition already is under way, Senator Sheppard asserted in an address from the floor that repeal had been brought about by organized propaganda financed by the rich to escape taxes.

"In repealing temporarily the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "the American people demonstrated that at times propaganda is more powerful than principle in this republic." Even as Senator Sheppard spoke, the Senate prepared to consider a bill to regulate the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia. "Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "was equivalent to the placing of dynamite on our highways and in our streets and factories." He asserted it was "amazing" that the people "surrendered so lightly the achievements of 13 years."

Boston Snapshots

Boston in Poetic Color—Back in 1904 a molasses salesman was thrilled by the form and color which he recognized in the summer evenings or the winter blizzards of Boston as he went about his business. Without taking a lesson, he set about reproducing his impressions on canvas. His enthusiasm even led him to settle down to work on windy downtown corners in the dawning light of frigid winter mornings.

One day he showed his work to Mr. Fred S. Elwell, of Malden. The next day he had a studio of his own and his interest in molasses was a thing of the past. During the next four years he painted very many pictures. More than a hundred of them were bought by his patron.

The other day, in the gallery of the Malden Library, Mr. Elwell showed us 94 of these pictures. From sunshine glowing on sails at T Wharf, to mists over the Muddy River and snows on Copley Square buildings, the artist, Mr. Arthur C. Goodwin, has caught the moods of Boston in a real poetry of color. Apart from their artistic worth, which was very highly praised by John Singer Sargent, the pictures have a growing historic value.

The exhibition is to be moved shortly from Malden to the Boston Art Club.

* * *

"Next to Godliness" — Street car passengers on Sunday are different. They are not hurrying to offices. Nor are they burdened with new purchases. A feeling of cleanliness and easy leisure is apparent everywhere. And this feeling is shared by the motormen—in spite of their own necessary labors. As one car rolled to a stop at the Arborway station, recently, its driver glanced at his watch, stepped out, produced a bucket of water and a long-handled brush, and imparted a crystal brightness to the windows of his conveyance before proceeding on his way.

* * *

"Nobody in Particular"—"I'd like to see the manager," said a slightly flustered young lady who entered the office of a theater on Tremont Street, as we sat there the other day. Obeying our chivalrous instincts, we found the gentleman in question, for her. "I have a pass here," said she, "which they won't exchange for tickets tonight, at the box office. I know it's over a year old, but still—"

"May I ask who you are?" inquired the manager politely. "Oh, I'm nobody in particular! Someone gave me this pass and I thought I'd like to surprise the boy friend with a couple of tickets." Stepping to his desk, with a stern expression, the manager scribbled on a slip of paper. Returning, he handed it to his visitor. "The theater has changed ownership since your pass was issued," he remarked. "Take this down. You'll find they will take it all right."

As the lady departed, he turned to us—"You know I like a person who admits they are 'nobody in particular,'" he said.

* * *

"Riders to the Sea"—Though it was wet and chilly outside, the atmosphere of the Public Library's Lecture Hall was as cozily warm as usual as a crowd gathered to hear a lecture on the Irish Drama the other day. Mr. Matthew Copithorne was the speaker who led the group along Celtic byways of fantasy and humor. While touching on the general subject of comedy he pointed out that ever since Shakespeare's time, nearly all the famous writers who have contributed real comedy to English literature have been of Irish origin or schooling. In this connection we recalled Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton's recent statement that Mr. George Bernard Shaw is the one outstanding playwright of the last half century.

A feeling of intimacy developed at the end of the lecture when Mr. Copithorne invited all those who wished to leave to do so before he read the latter part of Synge's "Riders to the Sea." He, and the audience, entered into the spirit of the play so completely that at the end it was a surprise to realize that the hall was as warm and brightly lit as ever.

Massachusetts Shows Gain in Store Staffs Under NRA Régime

People are buying more things and the beneficial effects of the NRA are more apparent, if current labor statistics for Massachusetts reflect the picture. Figures just released by the State Department of Labor and Industry show an increase of 10.2 per cent in the number employed in retail stores in December over November, 1933, and a gain of 7.1 per cent in pay roll totals.

Mr. L. E. Archibald, statistician for labor in the division of statistics, is inclined to think that a deeper analysis of the figures is advisable before optimistic conclusions can be hazarded. For example, he says, the percentage of increase shown is merely the increase from November to December, 1933, and coincides roughly with the regular seasonal jump in retail activity at this time. In other words, Christmas buying usually results in a spurt in retail employment during the last of the year.

The fact that the report also shows this monthly increase at the end of 1933 to be larger than the monthly increase at the end of 1932, does not necessarily mean, Mr. Archibald notes further, that employment and pay roll figures on Jan. 1, 1933, were larger in proportion than those on Jan. 1, 1932. It so happens that the index figure—which takes September, 1931, as 100—was 100.5 for December, 1932, and 107.7 for December, 1933, a slight gain, but the same comparison with December, 1931, finds the index figures indicating a drop for 1933.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the number of persons employed in 4877 reporting retail establishments in Massachusetts in December, 1933, was larger than in the previous month and larger than in the same month last year.

Classmate of Hevia At Annapolis Tells Of His Activities There

The amazing ascendency of Señor Carlos Aurelio Hevia from United States naval-cadet to President-for-a-day in the rocky Republic of Cuba has been witnessed by one person here with more than ordinary interest.

That person is Lieut.-Commander John C. Webb, U. S. N. R., of Watertown, who was graduated from the Naval Academy with Señor Hevia in the class of 1920. Word that Cuba's seagoing President today turned over his office to Col. Carlos Mendieta after a turbulent 40-hour administration prompted Commander Webb to break out his 1920 "Lucky Bag" and subsequent class bulletins for a backward look at his ambitious classmate, who is said to be the only Cuban ever graduated from the Naval Academy.

He "is as versatile as they come," wrote the Cuban midshipman's class authors under an imposing picture of handsome Carlos. Not only versatile but "well informed on all subjects." It appears that his versatility extended "also to athletics, in which he has tried fencing, track and baseball with more or less success, mostly less."

The Lucky Bag's appraisal further discloses that "Carlos has great confidence in himself, and if you say anything that he disbelieves, he simply says, 'You are wrong.' That is final. It is easy to picture him in a few years as a captain in the Cuban Navy, which he intends to put on a par with our own.

"Here's to you—Almirante Carlos Aurelio Hevay Reyes Gavilian!"

Señor Hevia was commissioned as an ensign and resigned to take up engineering in Havana.

CWA to Build Landing Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18—The Civil Works Administration has appropriated $2,000,000 to build 2000 intermediate landing fields for airplanes throughout the country to take care of the prospective increase in privately owned planes, announced Mr. Ewing L. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aeronautics, while attending the All-American Air Races in Miami.

Japanese Prince Visiting Governor Denies Jingoism

Tokugawa in Boston With Highly Pacifist Message From Tokyo

The United States, Great Britain and Japan, knit together by similar interests and fundamentally friendly feelings, could present to the world a powerful faction for the maintenance of world peace.

This was the highly pacifist message brought today by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the American-Japan Society in Tokyo and member of the Royal Family, who visited Governor Ely today at the State House.

Denouncing inflammatory accounts circulated in the United States and Japan alike of hostility between the two nations, Mr. Iyemassa Tokugawa, son of the Prince, and Japanese Minister to Canada, declared he had been virtually designated to deny such jingoism.

The Canadian Minister indicated that war with either the United States or Russia would be inimical to the interests of Japan, which has no policy of war toward any country, unless provoked by outright invasion.

Will Help Keep Peace

"Having visited Great Britain and Canada, I have clearly seen that very cordial relations exist as ever between the United States and the British Empire," the Prince said. "Between the British Empire and Japan equally happy relations exist, and I believe that those facts coupled with the friendly ties that unite your country and ours will at all times be a very strong guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of the world."

The Japanese Minister to Canada scoffed at reports carried in American papers for two days, to the effect that the Admiral of the Japanese fleet had declared that Japan was preparing definitely for war with the United States.

He said that no thinking Japanese subscribed to such views, and ascribed their "regrettable" currency largely to erroneous reports. He indicated that he was skeptical that such a statement was ever issued by any Japanese military authority.

"I was almost designated by high Japanese military men to deny the authenticity of any such alarmist reports," the Minister said. "At all events I can say they are baseless."

He likewise mitigated reported prospects of war against Russia. The only possible provocation for such a war, according to him, would be the armed invasion of Manchoukuo. And he added that he saw absolutely no indication that Russia intended any hostile act of this sort.

While the activities of the Reds present to the Nationalist Government in China its principal problem, the Minister expressed the belief that accounts exaggerated the degree of Communistic activities in China.

He declared Japan would not change its policy of non-interference in the Philippine Islands if the United States should free those islands. He said the alleged problem of over-crowding in Japan was likewise overstated with the result that there is no commanding pressure for territorial expansion in Japan.

Mountains of Moon Origin of the Nile

"The Nile River has its source in the Mountains of the Moon," Carveth Wells, explorer and mountain climber, said at the Cary Memorial Hall in Lexington, last night. Mr. Wells, with pictures and anecdotes described his experiences while climbing the Mountains of the Moon, otherwise known as the Ruwenzori Range.

The Egyptians had no knowledge of the snow-capped mountains in equatorial Africa, nor did they know where the Nile River rose. They accepted a belief, explained Mr. Wells, that the sacred river sprang forth in the Mountains of the Moon for which the range is named. These mountains, veiled by the mist and clouds, passed almost unnoticed by natives 30 miles away.

In fact, even after the Duke of the Abruzzi's exploration of the range, school-teachers were loath to inform their pupils that the Mountains of the Moon were on this planet. The range was last visited in 1906, by the Duke of the Abruzzi, who climbed, measured, and named the 16 highest peaks.

Japanese Naval Post Filled

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato today was appointed vice-chief of the naval general staff—one of the Japanese Navy's most strategic posts. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Shigeru Matsuyama who resigned.

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We pledge ourselves to handle only quality merchandise and at fair prices, and backed by courteous service. Shopping may be done here each and every day throughout the year with the utmost confidence that dollars will always purchase full value.
EDWARD'S
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Japanese Pigeons Win War Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

TWO carrier pigeons of the Ninth Division which fought in the Shanghai affair were officially decorated by the Japanese Government.

One of the pigeons carried the first news of the approaching hostility of the enemy from the front line to the divisional commander. The other bird carried the news of the attempted assassination on the late Gen. Baron Yoshinori Shirakawa, and other Japanese officials.

Unfounded Fears Cause of Physical Distress and Lawsuit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 18—The unfounded fears of Mrs. Alina Honkanen, of Yonkers, that she had swallowed broken glass resulted in a serious physical condition which, in turn, led to a law suit in the Supreme Court of New York State which was settled privately here yesterday.

Dr. Enrique Lopez, Mrs. Honkanen's physician, testified in court yesterday that the client's fears that she had swallowed small particles of glass in ice cream which she ate in a candy store in Yonkers resulted in a "mental psychosis" which caused a "stomach neurosis" followed by such severe symptoms that he felt obliged to perform an "abdominal exploratory operation." He found no glass, Dr. Lopez said, but located an abnormal stomach condition which he attributed directly to his patient's worry over the matter.

Mrs. Honkanen's alarm followed her discovery of a quantity of small glass particles in a banana split she was eating in a candy store on Aug. 13, 1926. She was unable to determine whether she had eaten any of the glass, but developed a definite belief that she had. Later she complained of sharp pains and Dr. Lopez, impressed by her apprehensions, operated in 1928.

The action, in which Mrs. Honkanen and her husband, Karl, demanded $15,000 damages for negligence, came to trial before Justice William F. Bleakley. The defendants were Loft, Inc., Hydroz Ice Cream Company, Inc., and W. E. Reick Company, Inc., another ice cream concern. Mr. Charles Lewis of White Plains, was counsel for Mrs. Honkanen and her husband.

Close Coming on Mauretania

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—South Africa's new Minister to Washington, Mr. R. W. Close, and Mrs. Close were passengers today on the boat train for Southampton to embark on the Mauretania for the United States.

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January Clearance
Drastic Reductions on
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$16.85 were $25
$25.85 were $40
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Forman's Antoine Salon
No charge for consultation with Andre, director of the salon.
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HANAN SHOES
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The money lost by using old or inefficient refrigeration would buy an ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATOR. The average family actually pays for electrical refrigeration through losses in foods improperly kept, through food wasted and through small-quantity buying.
You PAY for an electric refrigerator, why not OWN it? See our line of tested electrical refrigerators. Start saving SOON.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Sales Dates for 1934
Corsets
Monday, January 22
Furniture and Floor Coverings
Monday, January 29
Notions
Monday, February 5
Yard Goods
Monday, February 12
Curtains and Draperies
Wednesday, February 14
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Ecuador Asks Roosevelt's Aid In Settling Dispute With Chile Over Difficult Boundary Issue

Area of 40,000 Square Miles Involved in Claims Which Go Back to 1740—Arbitration of American President Accepted in Treaty

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A controversy involving 40,000 square miles of territory, claimed by Peru and Ecuador, is due for arbitration in Washington if dispatches out of Guayaquil, Ecuador, are accurate. Word is received that President Roosevelt's aid is to be requested by Ecuador in accordance with a treaty which provides for direct negotiations between the Peruvian and Ecuadorian governments under the auspices of the President of the United States. The controversy ranks second to the Chaco dispute, the largest of the territorial quarrels in South America.

On June 21, 1924, a protocol relating to the question of frontier between Peru and Ecuador was signed at Quito, Ecuador, by Dr. N. Clemente Ponce, Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by Señor E. Enrique Oyanguren, Minister from Peru.

The protocol stated that Peru and Ecuador, on obtaining the assent of the United States Government, would send delegations to Washington for a friendly discussion of the frontier issue. And, should they be unable to determine upon a fixed boundary, they would settle by agreement the zones which the two nations recognized as their properties, and the zone concerning which the President would be asked for an arbitral award.

Provisions of Agreement

They further agreed that when one or other of the objects desired had been attained, the delegations would record the results in a protocol which they would sign. The instrument then would be submitted to the congresses of the two republics for approval.

The territory claimed by Peru and Ecuador lies east of the Andes Mountains at the headwater of the Amazon waters. Ecuador is shaped more or less like a triangle with the base on the Pacific coast. It is divided by the Andean ranges into three sections. The Oriente section, east of the second Andean range, is the area claimed by Peru. The region is rather high, sloping sharply to the south and east, and is amply watered by rivers flowing south and southeast to the Marañón, as the Amazon River is named beyond the Brazilian border.

The region, although practically undeveloped, is fertile, producing cinnamon, cinchona from which quinine is extracted, vanilla, salt, rubber and cotton. These resources, according to Ecuador, will be more and more needed as the coastal and inter-Andean Ecuadorian populations expand into the Oriente.

Peru, on the other hand, points out that, while the region was first explored by priests and adventurers from Quito, it has always been administered and colonized by the Peruvian Government. Peru further declares that as a result of colonization movements the city of Iquitos, the fourth largest Peruvian city, was founded, and that from Iquitos the Peruvians ascended the northern tributaries of the Marañón (Amazon) and colonized the Oriente area.

The conflicting claims of Peru and Ecuador actually date back to colonial days and are based on colonial territorial divisions.

Ecuador rests its claim on three main points: exploration; a royal decree of 1740, defining boundaries of the Presidency of Quito, including the Oriente; and a protocol of 1830 by which Peru relinquished all claims to land north of the Amazon.

Peru, in turn, bases its claim on a cédula of 1802 and offers other royal orders dating up to 1816 to prove that the terms of 1802 were accepted and carried out by colonial administrations. Peru also points to the effective colonization and occupancy of most of the Oriente by Peruvians.

War Threatened in 1909

Trouble over this 40,000 square miles of territory came to a head during 1909 when Peru and Ecuador presented their claims to arbitration by the King of Spain. The following year a rumor originating in Madrid predicted a speedy award detrimental to the Ecuadorian Government and not altogether satisfactory to Peru. As a result a newspaper campaign heightened public spirit to a pitch where war threatened.

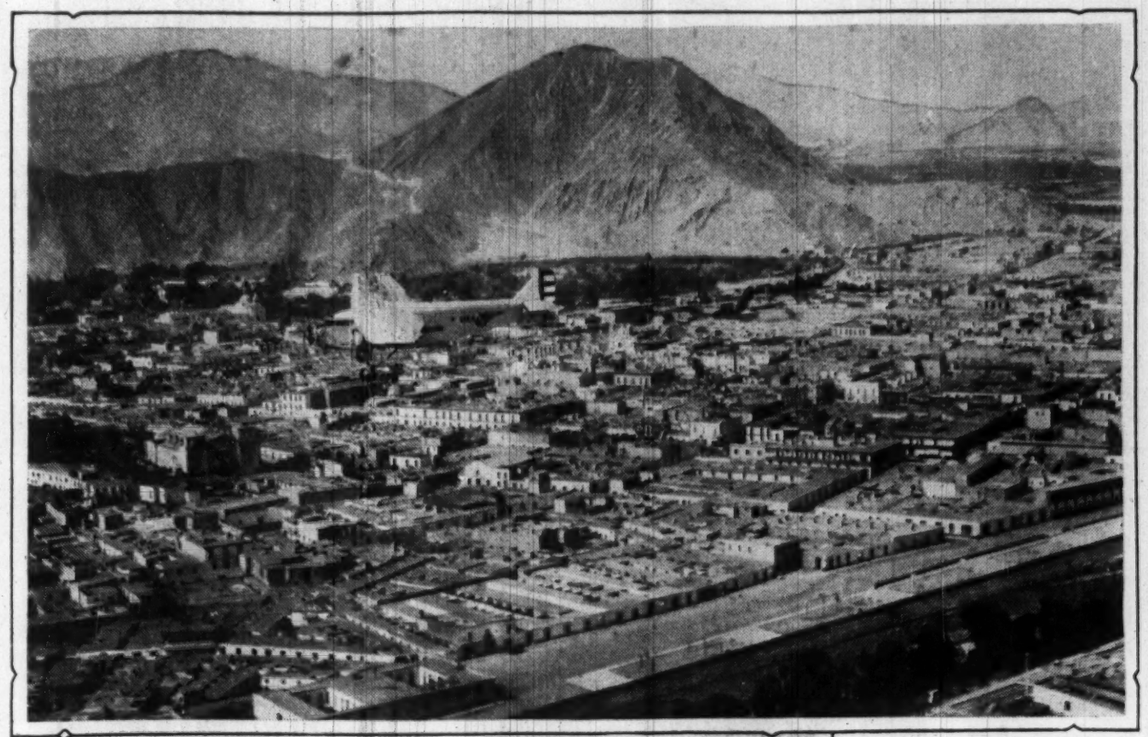
In May, 1910, the United States Government suggested a mediation in the South American controversy. The Governments of Argentina and Brazil agreed to join the United States. Troops were withdrawn from the Peruvian-Ecuadorian frontier. War having been averted, Peru and Ecuador decided to wait the decision of the Spanish King. The delay was unfortunate for, during November of that year, King Alfonso XIII withdrew from the rôle of arbitrator.

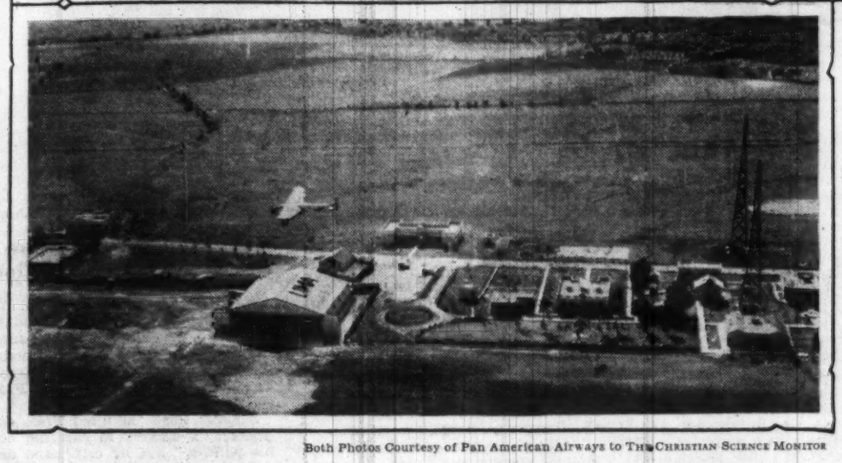
Argentina, Brazil and the United States then suggested that the argument be submitted to The Hague Tribunal. Ecuador refused and declared that it would not submit to arbitration a question affecting its national sovereignty. It suggested, however, direct negotiations with Peru. But nothing occurred other than Peru's refusal on the grounds that direct negotiations during half a century had brought no good results.

The controversy remained in a state of flux until June 21, 1924, when the protocol signed by Dr. Ponce and Señor Oyanguren pledged the two republics to direct negotiation, and for the submission of the unsolved points to the President of the United States for arbitration.

Latin America's intention peacefully to adjust troublesome territorial controversies and to carry on the friendly relationships developed at the recent Montevideo Conference gathers headway.

Scenes on South American Flight of Monitor Writer





Both Photos Courtesy of Pan American Airways to The Christian Science Monitor

Mountains and Plains on Route of 18,000-Mile Tour of Miss Shuler

Upper—Trimotor Flying Over Rimac River and San Cristobal. Lower—Coming Down For a Landing at Airport at Las Palmas, Near Lima, Peru

Sky Tourists Bow to Neptune

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Gatun Locks were just becoming visible as we started off in the San Miguel, of the Pan American-Grace Airways, which carries just eight passengers and is in appearance something like a small launch, or an automobile with the pilot's head where the chauffeur's would be.

This morning the windows back of pilot and co-pilot were open and both turned for a smile as we began to rise in the air, a friendly augury which held good all day. Even in the constricted space there was a pillow for each passenger, a suitcase full of magazines to read, and a luncheon box for each passenger, together with thermos bottles filled with ice water and hot drinks.

Praise for the San Miguel

Indeed after a day in which I have heard of the finer ships which some day will be on this part of the line I think back fondly on the steadiness, the comparatively little vibration and noise of the San Miguel and I am tempted to hope that if the new planes do come into service that somewhere there will be left a Sikorsky 38 in which I can sometimes ride.

For, I must confess it, I started on this flight around South America disliking airplanes. Because I believe that the future of transportation is in the air I pushed my distaste for it into the background. Now in three days of flying I have become so fond of it that I shall be seeking it not only for convenience in traveling but for the sheer joy of it.

Undoubtedly the cracking up of private planes in unskilled hands had done a great deal to put back commercial flying where the machines have thorough inspection, proper servicing, constant radio communication with weather advices, and not one but two trained, experienced pilots. But I can understand the desire for a family machine and I think that we shall see more and more of them for pleasure as well as for business purposes.

When we rose at Cristobal we headed into the rising sun in order to go west, this being the strange geographical peculiarity of the Isthmus. Over the Gatun Locks where I stood the previous evening in the warm, scented air watching a ship disappear toward the ocean, over the ditch which was the brave French attempt at a canal, we first arrived at Balboa and then went out on the Pacific.

In our baggage compartment was the largest air mail that ever has gone down the west coast and we had on board "a corset for a stump leg" to deliver at Buenaventura.

Caught Sight of Whales

Soon the trees of the Isthmus were gone. We were flying above clouds with sheer wisps of them above our heads. We caught sight of whales and tried to approach them closer but we lost them and they could not even be seen spouting to indicate that they had taken refuge by diving. Then we were over the low mud coast of Colombia. From the little thatched huts on stilts people came running toward the plane. Once their fear sent them frantically away from it. But now they reach for the newspapers or the little gifts which the pilots drop.

We came down at Buenaventura and put on our "walking shoes." The amphibian had left its wheels there the day before in expectation of an extra heavy loading in the passenger and freight compartments. Now the long part of the journey was broken. Our spare fuel would be lighter from here on and could carry the wheels, with which the ship can land on the earth as well as make its descent into water.

Tumaco was a landing on a float. The whole populace seemed to be lined up on the "stilt-houses" along the shore watching us. The local Pan American Airways manager and the Captain of the Port came out in a small boat and following them, a little cayuaca, narrow, sharp-prowed, hollowed out of a single log, with two slits of wood for seats and in the bottom a coconut shell for bailing. It was paddled by a very black little boy with a coffee-colored boy for passenger. It was the paddler with his little block of kindling wood sculling the boat along who called out, "Hullo, how are you?"

The ragged little urchins were happy. But the young Port Captain in his clean white suit and his hat cocked over one ear said sadly, "There is nothing in Tumaco, no nothing."

Looked Like Snowdrifts

We took on our gasoline and were away, this time on the surface of such thick white clouds that it seemed as though we were in a very, very fast sleigh skimming deep drifts of snow. The illusion was dispelled because the pilot called "whales," and dipped down so that we could see 30 of them, their great glistening sides low in the water. Being above them we could see the whole bodies and watch them as they played in the water.

But we had to go high again. Serious business was on hand. The equator was to be crossed. Tradition demanded that the only passenger who never had been over the line should be initiated. And back from the pilot's seat came a big certificate stating that Señorita Marjorie Shuler on the San Miguel of Pan American Airways had crossed the equator at an altitude of 3200 feet at 3:45 o'clock with skies slightly overcast and whales sighted at 3:30 o'clock.

Whether or not the whales were Neptune's welcoming committee at the equator there could be no doubt that the arrival of the plane at Salinas was an event which called for the watchful attention of the inhabitants and all the spring visitors who were celebrating the approach of South America's summer by a stay at this "Atlantic City of Colombia."

It is not unlike its namesake, since there is a great sweep of ocean with a very long flat beach which is the joy of bathers. But here the similarity stops. The first biulding we saw in Salinas was a store with over-reaching wide top for living quarters, something of the architecture of a Chinese junk. Under the arcade stood a fine North American automobile and tied to one post was a South American mule. Some of its houses are bamboo through which the light shows.

The hotel is like a United States camp-meeting headquarters, very primitive, bare floor and no chairs in the bedrooms and yet with running water in each. After all who has to stay and look at such lacks when the great central part of the house is porch on porch, the lower one leading to the "calle" or street on one side and to the ocean on the other, the top one serving as dining room. The proprietor has put up a fence of slender bamboo palings at the edge of beach and ocean and planted flowers against it.

By the simple expedient of using one of my few Spanish words "agua" and pointing to the vinegar cruet I got bottled water and learned that it is "agua mineral," a simple enough thing to remember. Also by pointing I acquired an egg "fried in water," the cook being very proud of the accomplshment of poaching eggs as taught by one of the airplane pilots.

Usually I set up my typewriter in the plane, but the little Sikorsky doesn't permit of that, so now I appropriate a corner of the dining room table while the surf murmurs, reminding me to go to bed now, since tomorrow will be another early start, something no wise traveler objects to for to rise with the sun means being that much farther along the road before the end of the day.

Joseph Devlin

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 18 (AP)—Mr. Joseph Devlin, veteran Nationalist leader of Ireland, passed on here today. Known as the "Irish Demosthenes," Mr. Devlin was one of the foremost Irish politicians for more than 30 years. He fought the greater part of his life for Home Rule in Ireland. He was a member of the British House of Commons from 1902 on, except from 1922 to 1929, and was in the North Ireland Parliament from the time of its inception.

President's Advice Is Sought in Delay On Housing Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Public works authorities are searching around for means to save their $100,000,000 federal housing program after it had been brought to an abrupt standstill by a ruling from Mr. J. R. McCarl, comptroller general, calling it unconstitutional.

Indications are that the difficulty will be ironed out with the aid and advice of President Roosevelt and that the Emergency Housing Corporation, formed to carry out the Administration's plans, will be allowed to go ahead with its entrance into the housing field.

The comptroller general held that although the corporation was chartered in Delaware, all its expenditures must be approved by him. The Department of Justice, he ruled, must search the titles and approve all purposes of land made by the corporation.

The ruling does not affect approximately $48,000,000, which has gone from the Public Works Fund, to local housing corporations. The federal corporation was set up because it was felt that municipalities were not proceeding fast enough with slum clearance programs and it would be better for the Federal Government to step in and act directly.

Watch Your Parking In Brookline Section

Motorists accustomed to parking their cars along the north side of Beacon Street, from No. 1359 to Summit Avenue, had better beware of tags!

The Brookline Board of Selectmen at their regular weekly meeting decreed that there shall be no parking under any circumstances in that area. Heavy traffic and numerous complaints about the parking are said to be the reasons for the board's decision.

Middlebury Honors Lowell

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 18—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard University, will be the Commencement speaker in June at Middlebury College, it was announced today from the office of the president, the Rev. Dr. Paul D. Moody.

Mexico Prepares Teeming Program In Next Six Years

Education, Agriculture and Industry to Benefit Under New Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F.—Armed with the broadest "legislation by decree" powers granted by Congress to a President in recent years, Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, Chief Executive of the nation, launched the first year of the Six-Year Plan immediately upon his return from the usual New Year's vacations. New departments, reforms in others, sweeping preparations for further changes, all began without delay which might have resulted if Congress had not given the President extraordinary powers.

Perhaps the most notable immediate reform was beginning of functioning of the Agrarian Department, an autonomous division dependent directly from the executive branch, and constituting the Administration's fullest recogntion of the paramount importance of the land problem for economic stabilization of the nation.

Some of the high lights of the 1934 governmental program, some made possible by ordinary legislation and others by special decree powers given the President, follow:

Establishment of a special department to take care of repatriation problems; implantation of a passport system; continuation of the "Mexico Doctrine" in diplomatic relations, i. e., maintenance of relations with a friendly nation in spite of governmental changes by revolution or any other means, provided that there does not arise occasion for breaking off relations.

Continuing of the "policy of sincere cooperation with the League of Nations"; putting into effect of treaties with the United States on flood control works along the Rio Grande; expenditure of 8,500,000 pesos on irrigation systems; preparation for receipts of the ships which are being constructed for Mexico in Spain and laying foundations of a coast guard and merchant marine.

Colonization and subdivision of 40,000,000 hectares of public lands providing farms for more than 10,000 families; general stimulation of agriculture by establishment of experiment stations, fish hatcheries and fomentation of agricultural cooperatives; attempt to complete the Mexico City-Laredo highway, and federal cooperation of 8,000,000 pesos on other highways.

Modernization of the telegraph system; continuation of the reforestation program; expenditure of more than 1,000,000 pesos on technical schools; construction of more new railroads; setting aside of 180,000 pesos for aviation line subsidies; formation of mining cooperatives with government aid.

Putting into effect constitutional reforms providing for federalization of petroleum and electrical energy sources; more complete regulation of electric power prices for consumers.

Expenditure of approximately 13,000,000 pesos for the Ministry of Education, including construction of many rural schools and special institutions; continuation of the Mexican monetary policies; expenditure of more than 21,000,000 pesos for new public works in Mexico City and the Federal District.

Quick Shifts on European Stage Forcing Action on Disarmament

Chairman Henderson to Decide Whether Time Is Ripe to Reopen Conference—German Reply to French Note Awaited—Saar Board Renamed

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 17—Disarmament took the front of the stage here today with the arrival of Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, president of the Disarmament Conference. He has now to decide whether the position is sufficiently advanced for him to call another session of the conference.

While it is generally expected that Mr. Henderson will prefer to wait and see, signs that important developments cannot be delayed much longer are multiplying here.

On the one hand Germany is diplomatically isolated since Italy as well as Britain has been urging the Reich to moderate its demand for rearmament, and on the other hand it is believed the French are now prepared to go even further in the direction of conciliating Germany than was stated in the memorandum sent to Berlin on Jan. 1.

Alteration in Trial Period

The chief French concession as the Monitor indicated Monday, is understood to involve a modification of the "trial period" which at present involves a delay from two to four years before the heavily armed powers begin to reduce their armaments to the German level.

Meanwhile interest here centers around Germany's reply to the French memorandum and to the verbal inquiries by the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir Eric Phipps. If they are favorable further supplementary diplomatic negotiations are regarded here as inevitable, entailing, it is believed, postponement of the Disarmament Conference until next month.

On the other hand if the reply is unfavorable there is a growing feeling that the League Council would be called on to decide whether to demand an investigation of the present state of Germany's armaments in accordance with Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Isolated Policy Avoided

In this connection the hint of M Joseph Paul-Boncour to the French Senate yesterday is particularly noted. The French Foreign Minister said, "France must not be alone in bringing Article 213 into operation."

According to the strict letter of Article 213, Germany is either obliged to permit an investigation or denounce the Treaty of Versailles. Both alternatives are difficult to contemplate. Consequently the Council delegates of countries not directly concerned in the dispute will consider how a probable compromise may be reached.

The Council today devoted attention mainly to such questions as reports of the Mandates Commission, the International Educational Cinematographic Institution and the Opium Committee. In all these controversy is carefully avoided.

Thus in regard to the report on the Syrian mandate, the commission took note of the fact that negotiations are in progress to make Syria independent. In regard to the chief point at issue, namely whether Syria should be a unitary state in which no part would enjoy local autonomy, the commission said this is "contrary to the fundamental charter of the mandate."

But in the words of the rapporteur of the commission it was also "inspired by a desire to take account of the legitimate ambitions of the inhabitants in so far as is consonant with safeguarding the rights of minorities."

In a private session today the Council reappointed for one year the present members of the Saar Governing Commission and confirmed Mr. G. G. Knox of Britain as chairman, despite criticism brought against him by National Socialist residents of the Saar territory.

The more controversial questions of the plebiscite were left over until Friday, when Sir John Simon and M. Paul-Boncour are expected to take seats at the Council table.

Five Japanese Escape Charge of Being Spies

KEARNY, N. J., Jan. 18 (AP)—Five Japanese who were arrested on suspicion when police found them photographing bridge and highway structures in the Hackensack Meadows were freed of charges yesterday.

Passports of all were found to be in order and only a charge of driving an automobile with a 1931 driver's license remained against one of the men, Karaji Takashi, secretary of the board of tourist industry of Japan. He was paroled in the custody of the Japanese Vice-Consul at New York, to be summoned when wanted, to answer to this charge.

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Overworked Judges Flounder In Mounting Flood of Cases Facing Massachusetts Courts

Report of Chamber of Commerce Legal Committee Reveals Deplorable Conditions—Superior Court Calendars Have 66,000 Items to Be Disposed Of

The man who knocks at the door of the Massachusetts Superior Court in hopes of trying a case in civil law today will have to cool his heels out in the anteroom of justice until 1954.

This is the situation pictured by a special legal committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a report criticizing a court system that permits an overworked judiciary to flounder helplessly in a rising sea of civil cases.

More than 60,000 civil law cases were awaiting trial in the Massachusetts Superior Court at the end of the 1933 court year, the report states, whereas the court was able to try only 3399 of the cases on its crowded docket.

Judges Absolved From Blame

The 3000-odd cases disposed of were found to be about the average yearly "output" of the Superior Court. But with new cases pouring in at the rate of about 30,000 a year, at the present rate of speed, the man who files a civil suit today would be fortunate if he didn't have to wait longer than 20 years for his case to be tried, the committee intimates.

The committee does not impugn the dilligence or efficiency of the Superior Court judges. They are simply overworked, it holds.

In order to relieve this serious congestion and to speed up the wheels of justice that have bogged down in a hopeless mass of cases, the committee recommends that district courts be reorganized to take up part of the burden carried by the higher court.

"An effective remedy ought to be found at once," the report declares. "The situation, bad as it is, is steadily becoming worse. The purpose of our fundamental law is not being carried out. Witnesses die or disappear. Their memory fades and becomes less acute. The opportunity to use or enjoy the compensation to which a citizen may be entitled passes away.

"For the year ending June 30, 1933, on the civil jury list of Suffolk County, the average time between the bringing of suit and the date of trial was three years and eight months. This interval has been increasing year by year. At the present rate of increase it will very soon become a full five years.

Called Intolerable Situation

"The fundamental theory of our judicial system has been that prompt justice should be available to all. The present condition of our Superior Court is such that in practice only those who can afford to wait from three to five years for jury trial can obtain justice.

"Several remedies in this and other directions have been suggested, with which we shall deal in a later report. If the public and their representatives understand the urgency of the situation we have no doubt that the Legislature will take appropriate action. The committee submits that this is an intolerable situation which calls for immediate action."

Members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee are: Messrs. Philip Cabot, chairman; A. Lawrence Lowell, Bernard J. Rothwell, George B. Johnson, F. Lauriston Bullard, Edmund W. Longley, Edward J. Frost, and Charles F. Weed.

Vans Start to Empty McCormick Mansion

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Moving vans and trucks backed in at the gray turreted mansion on Lake Shore Drive today and began carting away the rich furnishings that had belonged to the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

Contents of the 34-room mansion, much of it appraised as museum pieces, was sold at auction to satisfy claims against the estate and realized a total of $47,512.

Today Mrs. McCormick's daughter, Muriel, now Mrs. Elisha Dyer Hubbard, secured for a bid of $935 the furnishings of her mother's room in the town house with the exception of a day bed which went to a close friend of the late social leader, whose wealth was once rated at $50,000,000.

In Person

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mary Pickford

Appearing in "A Church Mouse" at the Metropolitan Theater Beginning Tomorrow.

Milk Offensive In New England Takes New Shift

Withdrawal of Marketing Code Again Sends Issue to Washington

Federal authorities are in a new huddle over the New England milk problem.

Withdrawal last night of the Greater Boston milk marketing code setting up standards of fair competition means that Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is getting ready to try a new experiment in New England. This time, it is expected, the federal attack will be launched full tilt at the so-called milk surplus that some believe lies at the bottom of the whole controversy over how much the farmer should get out of the consumer's dollar.

Yesterday's action by the agricultural authorities in Washington was somewhat of a surprise, not because it was wholly unexpected but because it came a bit sooner than expected. Removal of the agreement, however, is nothing short of a gesture, since licensing provisions still in effect practically accomplish the purpose of the code.

The only reasonable conclusion is that the agreement is withdrawn to make way for another re-deal. It is assumed that this re-deal will set some sort of a composite price to be paid the farmer for all his milk, fluid and surplus, or at least to give the farmer a set price on all surplus milk turned into cheese, butter or other by-products.

This plan should be more satisfactory to all factors in New England, which was far from the situation under the terms of the withdrawn agreement.

In the wake of federal action come renewed efforts of local communities to attempt a solution of their own problems.

A bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday aims to liberate the Massachusetts farmer from the necessity of producing surplus milk by limiting importations of out-of-state milk until all Massachusetts-produced milk had found a local market.

The farmer would get a flat price for all the milk he produces instead of one price for milk sold in fluid form and several ratings for milk sold as surplus.

It is hoped and expected that the new federal plan will deal with communities according to local requirements and not attempt to set up an agreement that takes in all dairy centers in New England.

Opposition originated in the first place to the code on the grounds that discrimination was shown against certain important groups.

There is also a plan in the making to permit farmers living nearest the marketing centers to obtain a larger share of the immediate markets than farmers who live at a distance where production costs are lower.

Farm Woodland Plays Large Part In Lumber Code

Regulation of Farmer's Lot Found Necessary to Forest Program

Regulation of forest conservation and timber production under the National Lumber Code is doomed to failure unless strict control is exercised over farm woodlands, Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, revealed to the Monitor today.

Mr. Reynolds, a member of the farm woodland committee of the code discussion group, is leaving for Washington Saturday to attend a lumber code meeting Jan. 22, 23 and 24. At this meeting the code will be formulated and presented to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for approval.

Six million farmers, Mr. Reynolds said, own one-third of the nation's forests. With land closer to markets by hundreds of miles than that of lumber companies, these farmers already have a selling advantage.

At present the farmer's production costs are low. He cuts timber and asks no questions. Generally, he denudes the forest and leaves it in a non-reproductive state. His timber is consumed by a market within a few miles' radius.

The aim of the code, he said, is to establish better lumber prices, to regulate production and to provide widespread forest conservation. Thus if the farmer is allowed to cut and sell timber under no regulation, while the lumber companies are bound by control measures, unfair competition will develop. Production would not be curtailed, for the farmer would increase his cutting. The very purpose of the code would be defeated.

Further, the unregulated farmer would continue the much-dreaded forest depredation. With one-third of the forest land in his possession, the farmer of necessity must be affected by the conservation section of the code if reforestation is to be achieved, Mr. Reynolds averred.

Establishment of local regulatory boards is the only solution to the problem, Mr. Reynolds added. These groups would regulate all lumber producers in a market with uniform production and distribution conditions. While these local boards controlled local situations, state and district boards would settle differences. General rules would regulate prices throughout the country.

Sweden has operated its woodlands with distinct success under such a plan, he said. The Government, lumber industry, landowners, and possibly the consumers, are represented on the local Swedish board. Clinching his argument, Mr. Reynolds said that "the closer government gets to home, the more effective is its control."

Uniform and Power For Game Wardens Called Wild-Life Aid

Uniforms, with all their power and prestige, are in the offing for Massachusetts' 34 game wardens. And a new, more effective title is to be bestowed on them—that is, if Mr. Raymond J. Kenney, director of the division of fisheries and game, can successfully push through his present plans.

Yesterday, appearing before the legislative committee on conservation, he urged that these wardens be known as "conservation officers" in the future and be garbed in suitable uniforms.

Better officer morale was a promised result of uniforms. Greater citizen respect for the officers was another.

Also, he said, it serves to spread confidence, for when a man in a state uniform appears in the woods where there is trouble or danger, the feeling immediately arises that help is at hand, he said.

"The wardens protect wild life, feed birds and animals during severe weather and help materially in reducing the toll caused in this State each year by forest fires," the director averred. "If more authority could be granted this group of men who daily cover large expanses of territory, far from regularly patrolled highways, they could render an immense amount of service, not only along conservation lines but could prevent a large amount of malicious destruction by unscrupulous wanderers in the woods," he said.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture....	Varieties: popular.	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Boston Opera Club	popular program.	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	program	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Sam Curtis chat..	Le Paradis Band..	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	"Hickory Nuts".....	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Movie Guide".....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	Local dance music.	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Studio speaker....	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program...	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Robin Hood," sketch	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill....	Dance music.....
7:30	Talk, Donald Richberg,	After Dinner Revue	Organ; theremin...	Italian Echoes.
7:45	Gen. Counsel, NRA.	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	native program...
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	Morton Downey...	Mandolin group...
8:15	dramatic sketch	Walter Gieseking;	Edwin C. Hill.....	N. E. Council talk.
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Sophie Tucker;	Voice of America;	Rhythm Twins....
8:45	Joe and Bateese.....	comedy teams....	talks; music.....	Local dance music
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music.....
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music...	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	Paige's Orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	his orchestra.....	skit; orchestra...	Grace Moore.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	"The Dry Goods Re-	Paul Whiteman's	Case Loma Or-	Sam Bittell and
10:15	tail Code," address	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Gen. Hugh Johnson.	Taylor; sol./	Camera Man talk.	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	specialties	Reports; news.....	Warnow Orch..
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Bruins - Toronto	soloists; quartet.
11:15	The Poet Prince.....	NBC soloist.....	hockey report....	CBS soloist; orch.
11:30	Jack Denny and	Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	Sign off.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	and his orchestra	and orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Three Bach Transcriptions; Concerto No. 1 in C Major (Beethoven); Symphony No. 3 (Brahms). Dalies Frantz, piano soloist.
3:30 WAAB, Recordings, "Victor Herbert Melodies."
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; soloists; narrator; orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speaker; soloists; orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "What the Parking Code Means to the Garage, Parking Lots and the Motoring Public," Glenn S. Witham.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Backs Down," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Melodic Strings, concert direction of Alexander Chuhaldin.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphonic Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," dramatic sketch.
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Brookline Grocers Reject Liquor License As Out of Their Line

The unexpected refusal to accept a liquor license granted them only yesterday by the Brookline Board of Selectmen, made S. Buxbaum Company, Brookline grocers, the talk of an astounded suburban and city grocery world.

When, on Dec. 29, Brookline voted wet, the Buxbaum brothers applied for a liquor license as a routine matter and then sat down to figure just how much of a benefit it would be to them and to their customers' after dealing almost exclusively in perishable items for approximately 70 years.

"Perishable items," said Mr. Isadore Buxbaum, "was the first thought that came to us. Liquor is not perishable and as the great majority of our sales are made in perishable goods we felt to take on a stock of spiritous liquors would be trying to go a bit outside our scope.

"When one of our customers calls up and orders meats, vegetables, fruit and a few bottles of ginger ale or perhaps ale and beer, which we consider normal beverages, we feel that we are in more of a position to be of service than were we to stock up with more alcoholic drinks which really do not go hand in hand with our perishable line. Anyway, we are perhaps the busiest grocery per cubic foot of floor space in New England, with almost 30 helpers out there on the floor, so what more do we want than our own steady business?." Then he laughed, . . . "And perhaps a slight increase now and then?"

Reich Trooper Jailed For Hitting American

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—A sentence of seven months in jail today was given a National Socialist storm trooper named Friedel, convicted of attacking Mr. Max Schussler, a Jew, who formerly lived in New York.

Mr. Schussler's treatment was protested yesterday by Mr. Raymond Geist, United States Consul, to the Prussian Secret Police.

Friedel lived in a house owned by Mr. Schussler. The latter claimed the trooper beat him in a quarrel over rent.

Mrs. Schussler gave the following description of the incident:

"Friedel came to my husband's office to protest against an order to pay rent for the flat he rented from us. When my husband suggested he take any complaint he might have to court, Friedel replied:

"'I'll be my own judge. You will be dead before I go to court.'

"My husband next suggested telephoning the district storm leader for a ruling. At that moment Friedel attacked my husband."

"Someone called the police, who then arrested Friedel."

Jackson Resigns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Mr. Robert Jackson of New Hampshire has resigned as secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

Reed Launches Campaign For Senatorial Reëlection

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 18 (AP)—United States Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, opened his campaign for reëlection last night in a speech before the Pennsylvania Threshermen's and Farmers Protective Association.

Senator Reed "admired President Roosevelt's bravery in carrying out his policies," but he criticizzed devaluation of the dollar, the Civil Works Administration and midwestern farmers and southern cotton growers for "demanding government protection." Senator Reed probably will have Gov. Gifford Pinchot as his opponent for the Republican nomination, though the Governor has not yet formally announced his candidacy.

Extension Course On World Affairs Offered at Harvard

Heading an imposing array of authorities on world affairs, Mr. William Yandell Elliott, professor of Government at Harvard University, will open the University Extension Course of the Massachusetts Department of Education on International Affairs, tomorrow.

This course, consisting of eight lectures, will call into action a panel of prominent speakers who will cover a wide range of subjects now holding the spotlight of world attention.

The meetings will be held in Room 11, Sever Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Fridays, from 7:45 to 9:30 p. m. The program follows:

Jan. 19—British Dominion Policies. William Yandell Elliott, professor and head of department of government, Harvard University.
Jan. 26—Can Democracies Function Today? Helen Garner Talboy, lawyer, editorial writer and lecturer.
Feb. 2—Munitions Situation and Disarmament. Frederick J. Libby, director, National Council for Prevention of War.
Feb. 9—Russian Foreign Policy. Albert Imlah, professor of history, Tufts College.
Feb. 16—Social Legislation in Scandinavia. Halfdan Oregersen, instructor in department of Romance languages, Harvard University.
Feb. 23—France in the International Circle. Payson S. Wild, professor of government, Harvard University.
March 2—How Hitler Won Germany and Where He Is Leading Her. Alden G. Alley, professor of international law, Dana College, New Jersey.
March 9—What Is Happening in Europe and What It Means to America. Francis H. Russell, member of board of directors, League of Nations Association.

The course consists of eight lectures of one semester hour each. Charges are $3 for auditors and $5 for credit students. Mr. Wilfred Kelley, former president of the Old South Historical Society and lecturer at Boston Teachers' College, will be the course leader.

Belgo-Argentine Pact Signed

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—A Belgo-Argentine trade agreement was signed here yesterday by Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, foreign minister of Argentina, and Belgian minister Kettels.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). In a little Graustarkian kingdom an American movie star changes places with a king who is his double. He falls in love with the queen—and they sing "I've Found a Song." Andrew Tombes and Betty Starbuck provide plenty of comedy. The settings and costumes are new and good. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Edgar Wallace's last mystery play with Pauline Frederick contributing much to the tension of a series of thrilling situations. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). A. E. Thomas turned to the most modern language, modes and manners in this new comedy. Reviewed last Tuesday. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Convention City." Peter Milne's story of Atlantic City during a sales convention. Many scenes actually filmed in the resort. Cast includes Adolphe Menjou, Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Guy Kibbee. Also "His Double Life"—which is the screen version of Arnold Bennett's "Buried Alive," which was the basis of the stage play "The Great Adventure." Not yet seen. Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55. Fenway at 2:19, 4:55, 7:31, 10:07.

METROPOLITAN — Dorothea Wieck and Baby LeRoy in "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra, on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:38, 3:56, 6:14, 8:32, 10:49.

KEITH'S—Spencer Tracy in "Man's Castle." 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—"Let's Fall in Love," with Edmund Lowe and Ann Sothern, and some tuneful music. Bert Lahr in person. 10:30 a. m., 1:36, 5:12, 7:59, 10:45.

UPTOWN—"Bitter Sweet." First Boston showing of British-made film version of Noel Coward's musical romance. Also "Duck Soup," with the Four Marx Brothers. 1, 4, 7, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Alley Oop," pictures of aerial acrobats in action; cartoon, comedies, novelties, newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

STATE—"Fugitive Lovers," with Madge Evans and Robert Montgomery. 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 7:35, 10.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Quebec. 8:30.

Music

DU BURON STUDIO—Piano recital by Alan Scott Hovanese in a program of his own compositions. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL—Chardon String Quartet. Fourth concert of Beethoven quartet cycle. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB — "Pops Concert," Arthur Fiedler and group of Symphony Orchestra players. Program includes compositions of Suppe, Saint-Saens, Verdi, Grieg, Strauss and Liszt. 8:15.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Charles J. Connick, "Jewelled Windows; Adventures in Light and Color." 8.

CAT SHOW—In Horticultural Hall. Open from 10:30 a. m.

FEDERATION OF BIRD CLUBS — And Northeastern Bird-Banding Association joint meeting. Evening session begins at 7:30 in the University Club.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Sir Henry Wood conducts program including Sir Edward Elgar's "Enigma" variations; Richard Strauss' "Don Juan," and Beethoven's "Rondino for Eight Wind Instruments." 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "Italian Paintings," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

WHEELOCK KINDERGARTEN ALUMNAE — Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnae Association musicale. In home of Mrs. Frederick Holdsworth, 80 Sears Road, Brookline. 3:30.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Press and Publicity Conference. Program includes reproduction of Monitor News Broadcast by Ernest Beaufort. Conference opens in Hotel Statler at 2.

"THE CULTIVATION OF JUDGMENT"—Lecture by Edmund C. Mayo of Providence, in Room 10-250, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 3.

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION — "Radio Service" program. Talks by W. Gordon Swan, of the National Broadcasting Company, and Gen. Daniel B. Needham. In the Y. W. C. A. 10:30 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Japanese Customs," 9:30 a. m.; "Daily Life of the Eskimo," 11 a. m., 1:30, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—"The New Deal in Education." Lecture by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of M. I. T. 11:30 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard, lectures on Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," 8.

Bakers, Holding 'Clogged Sieve,' Seek 'Recipe' for Kneading Bread for Needy

The 10,000,000 pounds of flour which has been allocated to Massachusetts for needy people has apparently, for the present at least, run into a "sieve" with blocked holes.

A committee of the New England Baker's Association, representing Massachusett bakers, are the ones holding the "sieve." And until the "sieve" is "reperforated" it looks as though distribution would be held up for a while. The bakers have been negotiating with Mr. John T. Scully, relief administrator for the State, to arrange a satisfactory plan to "transform" this flour into bread, at cost. No profit is sought by the bakers. Cost could be paid in flour, it is said.

Mr. Scully, however, explains that the national administrator does not think much of ideas thus far proposed, to "run" the flour into dough. What's going to be done is still the problem awaiting solution. The flour was to have been distributed, in bread form, during the first quarter of 1934. Interested parties remark that it is up to somebody to take "yeasty" action in order that a "rise" be got from one side or the other if Massachusetts is going to benefit by government flour.

Another committee of the New England association is working for adjustment of bread prices. They claim that this adjustment is necessary in order that they may "get out of the red." One proposal under consideration is to reduce the weight of the 20-ounce loaves, now retailing at 11 cents, to 18 ounces. This appears to mean less dough for more "dough" for the New England people.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not quite so cold tonight, becoming cloudy; Friday snow with slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight, 10 to 15 degrees; moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Fair, not quite so cold in extreme west portion tonight, Friday snow with rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight, followed by snow Friday, rising temperature.

Vermont: Snow beginning late tonight or Friday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and not so cold tonight; Friday rising temperature, with snow in north and west portions and snow or rain in southeast portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not so cold tonight; Friday snow or rain with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds becoming southeast or south, and increasing cloudiness, and fair weather tonight. Friday overcast with snow over north portion and snow or rain over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	9	22	New Orleans	54	64
Chicago	32	32	New York	14	30
Denver	34	52	Norfolk, Va.	32	48
Helena, Mont.	34	50	Philadelphia	22	30
Jacksonville	48	64	St. Louis	38	52
Kansas City	38	56	St. Paul	16	22
Los Angeles	58	78	San Francisco	42	50
Miami, Fla.	70	74	Washington	22	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 18.
B—Maximum Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:17 p. m., Friday 1:32 a. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:39 p. m.

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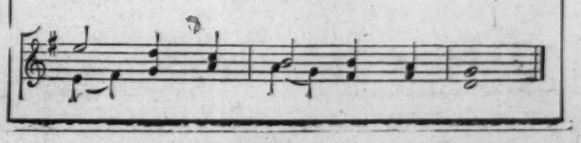
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Labor in Reich Placed on Basis Of Social Honor

Employer and Employee to Fix Wages—Law Effective Soon

BERLIN, Jan. 17—Germany's new labor law published today marks definite application of the nationalist fundamental of leadership to the Reich's industrial life. Old wage agreements are swept away and in their place a system is to be introduced fixing wage scales through unwritten confidence between the employer and employed.

The National Socialists when they forcibly closed trade unions and confiscated their funds some months ago simultaneously announced plans for a national labor front. New social-industrial ideals were to be developed. This new law valid from May 1 next, the second Labor Day of the Third Reich, fulfills these earlier promises.

"Introduction of the principle of leadership in German economy, abandonment of the unfortunate class struggle under which German economy broke down, and encouragement of the idea of social honor," according to Herr Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, in announcing the new decree, "are the national and social foundation pillars on which the new structure will be erected."

"Paper Agreements" Abolished

The employer, Herr Seldte continued, is the leader of the industrial concern—a responsible position which is one of the fundamentals of National Socialist philosophy. That the liberties which are granted to him as leader are rightly appreciated and will not be used arbitrarily is guaranteed, according to Herr Seldte, by establishment of a special court of social honor—thought to be the first of its kind in the world.

Future relations of employer and employee will be based upon relations of trust, not upon paper agreements. "Not from any paper agreement shall the future rights of labor, the rights and duties of all members of the same industrial unit be derived, but from a living concept of trust, confidence of the leader in his followers and of these in their leader."

Since such close and direct cooperation is impossible in large industrial undertakings, the law provides for introduction of trustworthy conditions and trustworthy intermediaries as representatives of the workers to advise an employer in all questions directly affecting themselves and with him under his guidance to establish a council of trust or vertrauensrat. This council may appeal to the trustee of labor in its district against decisions of the leader.

Trustee in Each District

The greatest power remains with the trustee of labor who represents the Reich Government in each particular economic district. The trustee's office was established immediately after annihilation of trade unions by the Government, and now it is declared the trustees' work during the past few months justifies their continued existence.

The trustee replaces the former Labor tribunal and he is particularly concerned with the question of wages and labor conditions.

Any question of the dismissal of workers on a large scale is also the trustee's concern, and such action or the closing down of works by employers will only be permitted after notice of the trustee and lapse of the prescribed interval.

Socialism in the western European sense of that term finds no place in this new law since there is nothing regarding socialism or communal ownership of industrial undertaking. Development of social honor as the basis of cooperative work in industry and establishment of a special court of honor are outstanding social aspects of this law.

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Headlines Do Not Tell the Story Here

SLAYER OF WIFE FELLED, CAUGHT BY SON, AGED 10
CHILD SEIZES SHOVEL FATHER USED IN MURDER
Hits Him on Head—Parent Flees—Boy Leads Police In Capture
MOTORIST PICKS UP BLEEDING FUGITIVE
Thinks Him Hit-and-Run Victim Until Officers Overtake Car
CHARGE OFFICER BEAT HIS HORSE
DEAD WOMAN'S COMPANION HELD
Everett Musician Tells of Being with Mrs. Marsh in Hotel
MAN SURRENDERS IN WOMAN'S DEATH
Everett Musician Locked up On Manslaughter Charge
Hyannis Resident Runs Amok, Throws Wife, Child from Home
HOLLISTON MAN MURDERED FOR POLICY OF $7000
Taxi Hits 5 Cars in Back Bay Chase, Driver Caught After Crashing Tree
TESTIFY DYING MAN ACCUSED HIS WIFE
Witnesses Say Wife Declared She Set Him Afire
Son, 10, Causes Murder Plea
Prompts Wife Killer's Admission of Guilt
J. H. HINCKLEY WAS RUN OVER AFTER BEATING
Death in Saugus July 2 Laid at First to Hit and Run Driver
INSURANCE THOUGHT TO BE FOR $190 ONLY
Later Found to Be for $3500, Doubled in Case Of Fata Accident

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Liquor Marks a Dismal Trail

Clippings From Newspapers With Mention of the Liquor Element Ringed and Pasted Toward the Top in Cases Where It Appeared Too Far Down in the Story to Show in the Short Space Available.

Liquor as Chief Cause of Crime Generally Slighted in the News

Hardly Ever Appears in Headlines and When It Is Mentioned at All Usually Is Minimized Far Down in the Text

Police, legal associations, courts, public committees, and newspapers apparently bend every effort to solve mysteries and to discover motives in crime and causes of tragedies except where intoxicating liquor is concerned.

Stories of crime are published with full details to inform readers of unhappy, unfortunate and regrettable results that are called "news" but little if anything is printed about one great cause of much of the trouble—liquor. Mention of liquor as a cause often fails to appear in the account except as an incidental factor thus subordinating in the readers' thoughts the real significance and importance of this underlying source.

While one may have to read far down into a newspaper story to discover that intoxicating liquor plays a major rôle in the tragic drama it is even more significant to note that seldom is there any record of liquor in the headline. Why?

Causes Are Slighted

If a man shoots his wife the headlines record that fact, without mentioning that it was the result of a drunken spree, a point which the reporter mentions later on in the story as sort of an afterthought. The drunken spree, unfortunately—and perhaps logically—isn't considered news. And the headlines and the first part, if not all, of the story, must be reserved for the "real news" according to strict journalistic standards.

But to cite an example taken directly from a metropolitan daily newspaper:

"Slayer of wife felled, caught by son, aged 10."

So read the top lines in the head. And then, in four "sub-heads" more details of the incident. Far down in the story, however, it is noted that the husband's drinking, leading to constant quarreling, was to blame.

That liquor might thus be termed the "hidden cause" of many front-page accounts of murders, wrecks, and ruined homes, is not the fault of the headline writer, or the newspaper—or in fact anyone's fault, unless it is the reader who demands so-called "drama" in the news. It is a fact, however, which enemies of drink declare should be recognized and taken into consideration in passing judgment on the liquor trade and its social, political, and economic ramifications.

No Trouble to Find Cases

It requires no great amount of searching to find examples of this subordination of the liquor element. The papers, as colloquial expression has it, "are full of 'em." That is, if one sets out to search for that specific kind of a situation. A swift perusal of the headlines reveals probably only that "Officer held for slaying of an old friend," or that "Bandit kills father of three after kidnaping him, forcing him along on holdup rampage."

But by reading the stories carefully one finally learns that the officer who killed his friend had spent the hours previous in various drinking parlors, and that the bandit who killed the father was drunk.

For the sake of greater accuracy the headlines might better have read: "Liquor leads officer to slay old friend"; and "Alcohol in bandit results in murder of father of three."

Not that this type of presentation of the news could be considered practicable from the standpoint of modern journalistic theories, or "circulation," but it might serve more effectively and impressively to expose the ever-present evil influence of intoxicating liquor.

CWA Shortens Week To Hire More People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, made it possible Jan. 15 for rural communities to give part-time jobs on civil works projects in order to give more people employment.

Emphasizing that this was a permissive and not a mandatory step, Mr. Hopkins issued an order making possible a decrease from a 30-hour week to a 15-hour week in communities of 2500 population or under. Approximately 50,000 additional persons might be employed under the order, it was estimated.

At the same time, Mr. Hopkins announced that there was a 21 per cent decrease in the number of relief cases in urban sections of the country between November and December, marking the beginning of the Civil Works program. Total obligations for relief from all public funds dropped 23 per cent during the period. At this time of year there is normally a considerable increase in relief cases.

Chicago Police in Armor

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—When engaged in tracking down gunmen and criminals in the future Chicago's police will be equipped with bullet proof vests costing $50 apiece, Commissioner of Police James P. Allman announced today.

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Einstein Plays Violin To Aid Hitler Outcasts

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein played his violin last night to raise money for the relief of German Jews.

He was the premier attraction at a "swanky" private concert at the Fifth Avenue home of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn. He played three pieces from the works of Bach and Beethoven. Tickets were $25 each. Three hundred persons attended. Many applications were turned down.

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Japanese Youth Is Demanding Better Homes

Dr. Uyeda Sees Decline in Population Rate Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The growing demand of Japanese young people for better homes and more stable family incomes will, within a reasonable time, stabilize the annual increase in population and possibly result in an actual decline, in the view of Dr. Teijiro Uyeda, statistician.

On the day that Dr. Uyeda published a comprehensive chart to substantiate his prediction of a declining in the rate of population increase, there appeared the results of a questionnaire submitted to the students of the Tokyo Girls' Higher School regarding their future plans and desires.

The answers revealed that 50 per cent of the students would require that their husbands earn more than 100 yen monthly. Unless the young men could earn this minimum they would prefer to remain single until such income was assured.

An unusual increase in the birth rate of 1932 while disturbing to many statisticians is not viewed with special concern by Dr. Uyeda, for he has prepared charts covering the population increases during the last 100 years. He finds that on an average of about every 30 years there has been an increase comparable to that of two years ago.

Now that the population is to a greater extent concentrating in urban centers, and the desire for better homes and a wider cultural life spreading in all classes, Dr. Uyeda looks for a decline in the birth rate.

The replies to the questionnaire sent to the girls' school, although totaling but 257, are considered to furnish a fair cross section of opinion. More than 90 per cent of the girls wanted university or college graduates for their husbands.

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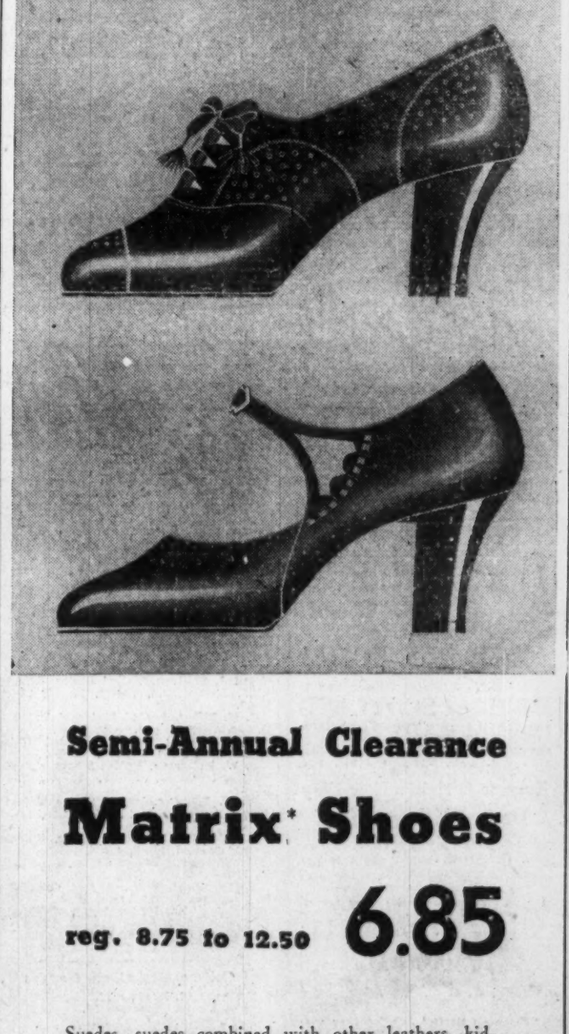

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Shields, Hall And Aydelotte In Third Round

George Lott Meets Reitman for Right to Play in Quarterfinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 18—Play in the first round of the Canadian covered court tennis championships was completed on Wednesday and all but one of the eight matches in the second round of the singles were played in addition to a number of the doubles matches. Three of the players who reached the quarter-finals are from the United States. Francis X. Shields, J. Gilbert Hall and William Aydelotte, while a fourth will probably complete the bracket on Thursday morning when George M. Lott Jr. meets Jack Reitman of this city.

Shields won both his matches yesterday, as did Aydelotte, while Hall had but one engagement in the singles. Three Montreal players also gained the round of eight, Marcel Rainville, the Davis Cup star; Charles W. Leslie, and Laird Watt, while M. P. Margesson of Toronto is the other survivor of the first two rounds.

Hall was forced to a three-set match by H. P. Emard of this city, but all the other singles were decided in straight sets. Margesson's victory over Roland Longtin was in the nature of an upset, while it was expected that Robert Murray would extend Leslie more than he did. The summary:

Canadian Indoor Tennis Championship
Singles—First Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated H. G. Marpole, Montreal, 6—2, 6—2.
William Aydelotte, Schenectady, defeated Stuart Versy, Montreal, 6—1, 6—3.
Ross Wilson, Toronto, defeated John Nicholls, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Leslie Clegg, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round

Shields defeated J. E. Savard, Montreal, 6—4, 6—3.
M. P. Margesson, Toronto, defeated Roland Longtin, Montreal, 6—2, 6—4.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Dave Morrice, Montreal, 6—4, 6—2.
William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Frank Rericka, New York, 7—5, 6—1.
J. G. Hall, New York, defeated Paul Emard, Montreal, 6—1 5—7 6—1.
Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated Ross Wilson, Toronto, 6—4, 6—0.
C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Robert Murray, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

Veysey and Raper, Montreal, defeated Syd Herman, Toronto, and W. P. Higgott, Hamilton, 3—6, 9—7, 6—2.
Shields and Watt defeated Cleveland and Mills, Montreal, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Leslie and Morrice, Montreal, defeated D. P. Hatch and N. Dawes, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3.
Margesson and Wilson, Toronto, defeated Marpole and Drummond, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Hall and Rainville defeated Plimpton and d'Arcy, 6—4, 6—4.
C. H. Peters and A. Walker, Montreal, defeated Nicholls and Coster, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.
Aydelotte and Murray defeated Savard and Laframboise, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.
Longtin and Rericka defeated Deschenes and LeClerc, Montreal, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.
Reitman and Clegg, Montreal, defeated R. N. Watt and Robert, Montreal, 6—1, 6—4.
Lott and Emard defeated Cameron and Forsyth, 6—3, 6—1.

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By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sporting Editor

Dartmouth's Gain Is West Point's Loss

NOW that Dartmouth College has settled its football coaching problem for next season, the only big position open is the one at Yale, and, according to the director of athletics at that institution, it will be February before any announcement is made as to the man who is to succeed Reginald D. Root. Dartmouth's announcement has removed two of the coaches who had been mentioned as receiving Yale consideration.

But to return to Dartmouth's announcement that Earl H. Blaik and Harry O. Ellinger, who have been assisting head coaches at the United States Military Academy the past few years, and Andrew F. Gustafson, an assistant at Pittsburgh, had been picked as its coaching staff for 1934. This may be good news to the followers of the New Hampshire Indians; but how about the followers of the Cadets? While there has never been any hint that West Point's head football coaches have not been among the very best in the country, it has been the opinion of more than one follower of college football that much of West Point's fine showing should be credited to the able work of Blaik and Ellinger. Blaik has been at the Point since 1927, and Ellinger since 1925, with the exception of the year 1926. That Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson will have to do some serious thinking before picking a new staff for next fall cannot be questioned and the Cadets will indeed be fortunate if they succeed in getting assistants as qualified as those they are losing.

Dartmouth, on the other hand, should benefit greatly. Former Head Coach Cannell is unquestionably well versed in college football and an able coach. He has been handicapped somewhat during the past couple of years and he tendered his resignation last month. That the undergraduates were desirous of a change was well known. Coach Blaik will find good material at Hanover. That it will take him some while to get his system of coaching running smoothly is only to be expected; but judging from what he has been doing at the Point, Dartmouth will come back to her old place among the leading colleges of the East and, perhaps, gain a long-sought victory over Yale.

Boston and the America's Cup

Announcement that Boston would be represented in the trials for the selection of the defender of the America's Cup in the coming races with Endeavour is certainly welcome news to yachtsmen of New England. There was a time in the '90s when the Hub played a very prominent part in cup races with the late Edward Burgess designing the successful yachts which were built and owned by Boston yachtsmen. The Yankee was not successful in the trials of 1930, largely because she was a heavy-weather yacht; but she showed her true speed by covering the cup course in record-breaking time and it is believed that she can be fixed up to do even better this coming summer. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, is most likely to be her skipper when the trials take place and this should assure her of expert handling.

How About a Stalemate?

They started playing for the Intercollegiate Chess League championship of 1933 during the Christmas vacation period and the title was supposed to be decided Friday, Dec. 29, 1933; but when all the regulation number of boards had been played, it was discovered that Columbia and College of the City of New York were tied for the title. Then they tried an extra match between themselves, but this resulted in a draw. Again they tried with the same result after which it was announced that they would try again before the winter was over. In case one of the two should win this match, it would result in the championship being played for twice in one year as the 1934 tournament will be due next December. They have a condition in chess which is known as the stalemate and it looks to us as if Columbia and C. C. N. Y. might well consider the battle for the title a stalemate and let it go at that.

Canadian Racquets Tourney Gets Under Way at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 18—A number of first-round matches were played on Wednesday in the Canadian racquets championship tournament with three players from the United States being successful. Clarence C. Pell of New York, the United States champion, and Sir John Child, Canadian titleholder, will play their opening matches on Thursday. The summary:

Canadian Racquets Championship—First Round

R. G. Sheldon, New York, defeated Clive G. Benson, Montreal, 15—2, 15—3, 15—11.
W. K. Laughlin, New York, defeated H. C. MacDougall, Montreal, 15—4, 17—15, 15—5.
C. E. Pecaud, Montreal, defeated A. J. Hills, Montreal, 15—12, 13—11, 5—15, 12—15, 15—12.
J. F. Grant, Montreal, defeated G. H. Turpin, Montreal, 15—5, 15—13, 15—6.
John A. Holland, Montreal, won from J. Duckworth-King, England, by default.
Mortimore Newhall, Chicago, defeated T. P. Jones, Montreal, 15—4, 15—8, 15—10.
Louis P. Beaubien, Montreal, defeated Dexter Cummings, Chicago, 15—10, 15—4, 15—12.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	2	8	50	50	28
Syracuse	12	2	10	60	55	26
Cleveland	10	2	10	56	57	22
Buffalo	7	8	8	48	42	22
Windsor	10	1	13	42	51	21
London	8	3	11	37	45	19

Result Jan. 17
Buffalo 0, Cleveland 0.

Buffalo and Cleveland Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18—Buffalo Bisons and Cleveland Indians battled 70 minutes to a scoreless tie in a stubbornly-contested International Hockey League game here last night. Picking up one league point apiece, the two clubs moved up ahead of Windsor Bulldogs, who had been sharing third place with them. It was the eighth tie game played by the Bisons this season.

College Swimming Results

Harvard 46, Providence B. C. 25.
Yale 45, Wesleyan 33.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER'S Th., 43 St., E. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show." *Burns Mantle, Daily News.*
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Peace on Earth" is altogether worthwhile.—*The Christian Science Monitor*
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CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
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Lowest Price Hit in N.Y. 50c to $1.50. No Tax.

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SHUBERT — Tonight 8:30
New Laughing Musical Hit
"All THE KING'S Horses"
with GUY ROBERTSON, ANDREW TOMBES, NANCY McCORD, BETTY STARBUCK
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Sat. Mats. 50c to $2 Plus Tax
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT WEEK

Columbia Five Scores Upset Victory, 36-29

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	88	59	1.000
Yale	1	0	41	21	1.000
Cornell	1	0	30	28	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	103	69	.667
Princeton	2	2	150	107	.500
Columbia	1	2	85	101	.333
Harvard	0	3	101	213	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The Columbia University Lions ruined Princeton's chances of winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship here last night when they defeated the Tigers, 36 to 29. It was one of the most startling upsets in several years of eastern league play. The Lions have won one game in three starts.

Columbia's scoring line of Captain McDowell, Tom Tomb and Maroon shared honors in the victory. The Lion captain scored nine points and the other two had eight apiece. Roy Fairman, captain of the Princeton five, made a gallant attempt to keep his team in the running. He won high-point honors of the game. The summary:

Columbia		Princeton
Tomb, lf	rg,	MacMillan
Maroon, lf	lg,	Grebauskus, Samuels, Weaver
McDowell, c	c,	Larsen
Nash, lg	rf,	Seibert, Jones
Meisel, Asselin, rg	rf,	Fairman

Score—Columbia 36, Princeton 29. Goals from floor—McDowell 4, Maroon 4, Tomb 3, Meisel 3, Nash for Columbia; Fairman 4, Larsen 3, Seibert, Grebauskus, MacMillan for Princeton. Goals from foul—Tomb 2, Nash 2, McDowell, Asselin for Columbia; Fairman 5, Seibert, Larsen, Grebauskus, MacMillan for Princeton. Referee—Murray. Umpire—Tobey.

Corner Shots

THE fourth women's New Jersey championship is scheduled for Feb. 5 to 7 at the Plainfield Country Club. Barbara Beresford, Eileen Beresford, Mrs. E. C. Bench, Virginia Huntsman, Alice C. Francis and Ruth Anderson are among those who plan to compete for the title won last year by Anne Page, who is not defending as she will be abroad with the United States tourists. Miss Anderson is chairman of the tournament committee and will accept entries until Feb. 1.

Other women's squash racquets events for February will be the Atlantic City invitation tournament on the twelfth and the New York Junior League invitation tournament the twenty-sixth. In March there will be at least five events in Metropolitan New York. The dates are as follows:

March 12—Metropolitan championships at the New York Junior League for the individual title and the intersectional club team title; 18—New York State and United States doubles championships at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club; 24—Metropolitan mixed doubles championship at The Heights Casino.

Following is the summary of the United States vs. Canada Lapham trophy match, played at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., last week-end:

Beekman Pool, United States, defeated Argue Martin, 11—15, 15—11, 12—15, 15—9, 15—9.
Neil J. Sullivan, United States, defeated J. K. McCausland, 18—14, 15—12, 12—15, 15—8.
C. H. Polley, United States, defeated H. D. Lancaster, 15—7, 15—13, 15—8.
Hubert Martin, Canada, defeated William Coyle, 12—15, 15—7, 15—2, 15—12.
A. W. Patterson, United States, defeated Redmond Quain, 12—15, 15—11, 15—3, 18—16.
W. H. Bougher, United States, defeated Alfred Powis, 15—7, 11—15, 15—10, 14—17, 15—5.
E. R. Sargent, United States, defeated Harold Martin, 15—7, 15—9, 15—10.
Ralph Powers, United States, defeated S. H. Dobell, 15—7, 15—8, 15—9.
Ralph Stuart, United States, defeated J. H. Thomson, 18—14, 15—4, 15—6.
Adrian Smith, United States, defeated S. F. Tilden, 15—9, 15—13, 14—15, 15—9.
B. D. Walsh, United States, defeated B. Mathews, 15—12, 15—10, 15—14.

College Basketball Results

Carthage 42, Bradley 12.
Columbia 36, Princeton 29.
Conn. State 43, Clark 28.
Crimson Ind. 38, Rhode Island 33.
Duke 33, N. C. State 29.
Franklin-Marshall 47, Dickinson 22.
Gettysburg 28, Lebanon Valley 27.
Illinois S. N. 38, Eureka 24.
Illinois Wes. 56, Milliken 32.
Kirksville O. 40, Southwest B. 30.
Long Island 38, Cathedral 18.
McMurry 58, St. Edward's 32.
Manchester 37, Valparaiso 34.
M. I. T. 32, Harvard 28.
McKendree 36, Shurtleff 30.
Muhlenberg 32, Drexel 19.
North Carolina 37, V. M. I. 11.
Oklahoma City 38, Oklahoma Baptist 26.
Penn. M. C. 30, Lafayette 18.
Rochester J. C. 34, St. Paul Luther 29.
Simmons 52, Daniel Baker 34.
St. Ambrose 51, Columbia C. 26.
Texas Tech. 34, Texas Mines 20.
Upsala 47, Moravian 30.
Virginia Medical 24, Randolph Macon 23.
West Point 35, Providence 29.
Yale 46, Williams 23.

De Oro Is Leading In Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney

United States Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

Player and home	W	L	HR	BO
Alfredo De Oro, New York	3	0	6	97
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	3	1	6	55
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	3	1	11	59
Arthur Woods, New York	3	1	5	57
Charles McCourt, Cleveland	2	2	8	66
Marc Catton, Oakland, Calif.	2	3	8	63
Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago	0	4	6	
R. B. Harper, Denver	0	4	7	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—The 71-year-old veteran and former champion, Alfredo De Oro of New York, retains lone possession of first place in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament here today as a result of his victory yesterday afternoon over Robert B. Harper of Denver, 50 to 45 in 74 innings, coupled with Leonard Kenney's defeat at the hands of Marcus Catton, Pacific coast champion from Oakland, Calif., last night.

De Oro has won three straight games out of as many played, while Kenney dropped into a three-way tie for second place with Kinrey Matsuyama and Arthur Woods of New York. Each of the trio tied for second place has won three games and lost one.

De Oro trailed throughout the first 36 innings of play in his game with Harper and it was not until the fifty-seventh trip to the table when he scored two billiards that he gained the lead for the first time. He lost it again in the next few innings, but tied the score at 43 in the sixty-third and from then on kept out in front to win in the seventy-fourth inning with a single billiard.

Matsuyama kept in the running for second place honors when he handed Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago his fourth straight defeat, 50 to 43, in 66 innings.

The first serious upset occurred in the night game when Catton dimmed the hopes of Kenney of Chicago of coming through his schedule of seven games without a defeat. The Pacific coast champion kept his Chicago opponent on the defensive side practically throughout the game. The score was tied at 14 in the twentieth, but 20 innings later the Californian led, 32 to 26, and from then on he gradually drew away to win with an unfinished run of 3 in the final inning. The final score read Catton 50, Kenney 32, in 63 innings.

The scores by innings:

Alfredo De Oro—0 1 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
1 1 2 0 1x 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
2 s 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 3 3 1 1
0 1 1 2 2 0 2 3 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 3 1 0 0
0 1 0 1 0 1—50. High run 3. Innings—74.
X—One point deducted for fouling cue ball. S—Safety.

Robert B. Harper—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
5 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 5 0 4 0 0 s 0
0 1 0 s 4 1 0 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 2
0 2 0 2 s 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 1—45. High run—5. Innings—73.
S—Safety.

Kinrey Matsuyama—2 0 0 0 3 3 0 2 0 0 0
2 0 0 2 0 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 s 1
0 s 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 3 5 1 0 0 1
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3—50. High run—5.
Innings—66. S—Safety.

Earle Lookabaugh—1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0
0 4 0 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 1 0 s 1 0
1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 s 2 0 1 2 0
0 3 1 0 0 0 1 s 0 0—43. High run—4.
Innings—68. S—Safety.

Marcus Catton—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3
0 1 0 6 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 s 1 0
0 2 s 1 0 2 0 1 0 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 s
0 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 3—50. High run—6. Innings—63. F—One off for fouling. X—One point deducted for two consecutive safeties.

Leonard Kenney—6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 s 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—32. High run—6. Innings—63.
s—Safety.

Arrows Maintain Clean Record on Home Ice

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	3	6	54	56	23
Quebec	8	4	9	46	44	20
Providence	7	5	6	34	38	19
Philadelphia	7	4	8	49	46	18
New Haven	7	2	10	31	40	16

Result Jan. 17
Philadelphia 2, Quebec 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Tommy Anderson's sensational goal gave the Philadelphia Arrows a 2-to-1 victory over the Quebec Beavers at the Arena, last night. This enabled the Arrows to keep their home record clean in the Canadian-American Hockey League.

With less than five minutes left, Anderson took a fast pass from Connie King and shot past goaltender Smith. Joe McGoldrick was in the penalty box at the time. The crowd of 4000 was in an uproar, but Quebec threatened right up to the final bell when the Canadians withdrew their defensemen and almost broke through Peters and Jeremiah.

Lloyd McIntyre scored Quebec's lone goal in 1m. 33s. after the second period started on assists from McCabe and Lowrey. A spirited rally by the Arrows enabled Lorne Carr to tie it up less than a minute later. Hudson and Waite being credited with assists. The summary:

Philadelphia		Quebec
King, Hudson	lw,	McLeod, Phillips, McIntyre, Toupin
Anderson, Waite	c,	McLeod, Ward, Lowrey, Quenneville
Doyd, Carr, Collings	rw,	lw, Blake, McCabe, Wilson
Jeremiah, Peters, Hinsperger	rd,	McGoldrick, ld rd, Ayres, Wilcox
Wood	g,	ld, Molyneaux, Wilcox
		g, Smith

Score—Philadelphia 2, Quebec 1. Goals—Carr and Anderson for Philadelphia; McIntyre for Quebec. Assists—Hudson, Waite King for Philadelphia; McCabe, Lowrey for Quebec. Time—Three 20m. periods. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. E. Stevenson.

Roach to Aid Olympics

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP)—Long a star in "big time" hockey, John Ross Roach tonight will play his first game as a minor leaguer when he guards the net for the Detroit Olympics in their game at London, Ont., with the Tecumsehs. Roach, who jumped directly from amateur ranks to Toronto St. Pats of the National Hockey League in 1921, starred with the New York Rangers and then with the Detroit Red Wings. Last month Wilfred Cude took his place. Tonight he will attempt to aid the Olympics strengthen their hold on first place in the International League.

Midwinter Shuffleboard

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Dwight K. Hubbard of Janesville, Wis., defending national champion; Charles Edwards of Chicago, runnerup to Hubbard in the summer tournament at Traverse City, Mich., and Harold Falor of Orlando showed the way through the opening rounds of play in the national midwinter singles shuffleboard tournament yesterday. One hundred and eight players are participating in four singles events. Survivors of the first day's play in the men's open singles include Ray Collins of Portland, Maine.

New Fencing Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Maj. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle has donated a trophy to be awarded to the winning team in the first annual preparatory school fencing championship on Feb. 3, it was announced here yesterday. The meet is being sponsored by New York University's Washington Square College.

Sporting Around the Hub

LOU LITTLE returned home last night and, like a conquering hero, received the grandest reception the small Massachusetts town of Leominster has ever seen. When the large touring car bearing Little, his mother and the Mayor arrived in Central Square, practically every man, woman and child for miles around was there to greet him. Factory whistles, church bells, fire sirens and automobile horns helped to welcome home the nation's outstanding football coach of 1933, who pleased the townsfolk immensely when he said: "Leominster has always been my home and always will be. New York is just where I go with my boys."

A proposal that the City of Newton take over the Albemarle Golf Club, which is expected to go out of business shortly, and turn the course into a municipal club, has met with surprising enthusiasm. Rather than let the course fall to the use of any other purpose than golf, directors of the Albemarle Club are circulating petitions among the citizens in the Newtons and it is believed that already a sufficient number of signatures has been secured to convince the city officials that the move in time would pay substantial dividends.

After last night's 9-to-4 victory over the fast Union Boat Club six, Harvard's varsity hockey team has an excellent chance to even its series with Princeton Saturday evening at the Garden. The Tigers, although having one of its best teams since the days of Hobey Baker, are not accustomed to the large skating surface of the Garden ice, which may be a decided point in favor of the Crimson. Princeton defeated Williams last night, 6 to 1.

One of the star performers in the Tiger attacking forces is Art Lane of Arlington, an outstanding football lineman and rated the best right wing in American college hockey. Lane will be opposed by Arthur Duffey Jr., a fellow townsman and pal. Young Duffey is one of the smartest forwards in this section.

Ray Estes of Harvard, McKenna and Burns of Manhattan, Frank Nordell of New York University, and Ted Darling of University of New Hampshire, are among the latest stars to enter next week's annual Prout Memorial Games, to be held in the Garden. Estes and McKenna will measure strides with the great Joe McGlinkey of Fordham in the Leo Larivee two-mile run. Nordell will answer the call to the post in the Bishop Cheverus 1000 and so will Burns of Manhattan. Darling, who is the New England mile champion, has elected to try for the James Michael Curley Trophy in the Curley mile.

Incidentally, the Curley mile is likely to produce one of the greatest mile races this city has ever witnessed. Among the strong field of starters are Gene Venzke, Lawson Robertson's 4:10 miler; R. Dean Woolsey of the University of Illinois, who beat Charlie "Chuck" Hornbostel, the national mile champion, in the Big Ten Conference meet; Frank Crowley, the Pride of Manhattan, and Ted Darling, who came down from the hills of New Hampshire to win the New England championship.

A curtailment of all sports schedules for the remainder of the college year was announced yesterday by the Harvard Athletic Association. This was made known by William J. Bingham, director of athletics, who stated that the reason for the economic move is a deficit of $30,500 for the sports year of 1933-34. Approximately 20 contests will be canceled, according to Bingham.

It should be interesting to see just what effect Babe Ruth's quick-signing and salary reduction will have on some of the other high-paid players, who make a habit of being stubborn holdouts.

George Wright of Boston, who will be 87 this month, won the qualifying-round gold medal yesterday at Palm Beach in the Old Guards' nine-hole golf tournament. Wright, who played baseball with the Cincinnati Reds and the Boston Nationals many years ago, led the field yesterday with a net score of 36, two strokes in front of Bernard H. Kroger of Cincinnati. Wright's handicap is 16 and Kruger's 14. The only other Boston player to place in the qualifying round was John Shepard Jr., with a score of 44—8—36.

West Point Rewards 106 in Fall Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 18—Harvey J. Jablonsky of Clayton, Mo., Richard A. Legg of Alma, Neb., and Robert M. Stillman of Pueblo, Colo., have been given their second varsity "A" it was learned here yesterday when the United States Military Academy athletic board announced that 106 cadets received awards for participation in fall sports—football, soccer, cross-country and polo.

The three double winners are all members of the football squad. Jablonsky won his other letter in track, Legg in baseball and Stillman in lacrosse. All three received a major letter and a gold star in football. The straight letter awards went to the following:

Football

Major Letter and Gold Star—R. E. Buckman, S. W. Gooch, P. E. Johnson, J. A. Sebastian, J. A. Beall Jr., R. B. Edwards, J. C. Stancook, H. J. Jablonski, R. M. Stillman, Paul Burlingame Jr. J. T. Hutchison, P. J. Kopesak, J. R. Winn, J. M. Buckler, R. A. Legg.

Major Letter—C. W. Miller, M. M. Simmons, W. S. Stone, W. V. Martz, J. J. Nazarro, S. J. Donovan.

Soccer

Minor Letter—R. H. Bennett, F. J. Caufield, C. W. Hill, J. J. Neely, Edmundo Valdez, R. C. Boys, S. W. Herstiman, J. D. Stanton, J. K. Noff, B. B. Bruce, W. H. Craig, L. K. Meade, H. H. Upham, W. S. Van Nostrand, S. F. Cummings Jr., J. G. Russell, T. J. Hayes.

Cross-Country

Minor Letter—W. B. Kern, D. E. Breakfield, W. G. Procter, T. H. Lipscomb, P. J. Bryer.

Polo

Minor Letter—J. M. Cummins Jr.

Yale Swimmers Race To Two U. S. Records

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Yale swimmers raced to two new United States intercollegiate records last night as they submerged Wesleyan, 45 to 33, in the Cardinals' Pool.

David L. Livingston '35S of Honolulu T. H., completed the 220-yard swim in 2m. 12 2-5s. to surpass the old record of 2m. 15.3s., set March 4, 1932, by John A. Schmieler of the University of Michigan.

Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S of Forest Hills, N. Y., did the 200-yard breast-stroke in 2m. 29 2-5s., to better the old record of 2m. 30 1-5s., made March 18, 1933, by Horn of Northwestern.

These record-breaking performances for the 60-foot pool, formally attested to by the officials, overshadowed the rest of the meet, which saw two more new Wesleyan records set.

Mospaden-Erickson Win

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Shooting one of his greatest competitive rounds, Harold Mospaden of the Quivira Country Club, Kansas City, Kan., turned in a 62 individual card yesterday to win the Santa Monica amateur-pro championship. Mospaden's amazing score for the 6151-yard Clover Field Municipal Course, plus the contribution of a stroke by his amateur partner, Don Erickson, Los Angeles public links player, gave them a 61 to win the title, 10 strokes better than par. Victory gave to Mospaden $200. After his remarkable round, the 25-year-old Jayhawker stepped over the first tee and won the driving contest, an additional feature of the tournament, to pick up $400 more prize money. His best individual drive was 301 yards and his average for three balls was 278 yards, 1 foot, 8 inches.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 9, Union B. C. 4.
Northeastern 7, New Hampshire 1.
Princeton 6, Williams 1.
Yale 5, Olympic Club 5.

College Waterpolo Result

New York A. C. 22, Yale 11.

City A. C. Team Loses And Ties for Third

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
New York A. C.	7	1	27	13	.675
Columbia U. C.	6	1	28	17	.857
City Athletic Club	5	3	23	17	.625
Harvard A.-H. C.	5	3	20	20	.625
Yale Club	2	6	14	26	.350
Harvard Club	1	7	11	28	.143
Princeton Club	1	7	12	28	.125

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—City Athletic Club practically ceased to be a possible winner in the metropolitan squash tennis team championship yesterday, when it lost to Harvard Club, the tailenders, on the courts of the latter, 3 to 2, in the ninth round. This pushed it down to a tie for third place, two full rounds behind the leaders, New York Athletic Club and Columbia University Club, with five matches to play.

New York Athletic Club took the lead by defeating Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1, while Columbia University Club had a bye. The other winner was Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, which gained a tie for third place by defeating Yale Club, also 4 to 1, on the courts of the loser. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Championship—Ninth Round

Harvard Club 3, City Athletic Club 2

L. S. Green, City, won from F. V. S. Hyde, by default.
W. M. Ritty, Harvard Club, defeated L. A. Strasser, 17—16, 15—12.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated S. L. Samuels, 11—13, 15—13, 15—11.
R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated Milton Cohn, 14—17, 15—8, 15—13.
Harvey A. Mayer, City, defeated D. K. Clifford, 15—7, 12—15, 15—6.

New York A. C. 4, Princeton Club 1

H. P. Wolf, New York, defeated R. C. Hynson, 11—15, 15—2, 15—11.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—6, 15—13.
N. K. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., 15—9, 15—9.
F. A. Sieverman 3d, New York, defeated L. B. Dailey, 14—18, 15—2, 15—6.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated P. S. Whitehouse, 15—7, 15—5.

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, Yale Club 1

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated J. B. Quincy, 15—12, 15—7.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated W. D. Heag Jr., 15—11, 15—12.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 10—15, 15—10, 15—7.
W. T. Hanley, Crescent, won from H. A. Haines, by default.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 18—16, 15—12.

Air Pilots Find Winter Warmer in High Altitudes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—The idea that temperatures are consistently lower as you get higher off the ground is being contradicted by observation of United Air Lines pilots, who are beginning to find that it is sometimes much warmer at high altitudes than it is on the ground.

"United has proved during two years of study that inversion of temperature, causing warm air layers over cold surface temperatures, is relatively common throughout winter months," an announcement said yesterday. "This winter, company pilots are taking advantage of temperature inversions to beat cold waves.

Two-Day Match Drawn

INDORE, India, Jan. 18 (Canadian Press)—The two-day match between the touring Marylebone C. C. and a cricket eleven representing Central India was left drawn yesterday when the teams were unable to complete the second innings. This was due largely to a remarkable defense of Yarde of the Indian team, who stayed at bat five hours and 20 minutes to score only 24 runs. The scores were: M. C. C., 157 and 82 for no wickets (C. K. Naidu, 6 for 38, Walters 54); Central India, 157 (Yarde 24).

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Quebec Beavers Battle Bruin Cubs At Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Quebec
Heximer, lw	rw,	McIntyre
F. Jerwa, c	c,	Lowrey
Filmore, rw	lw,	McCabe
J. Jerwa, ld	rd,	Wilcox
Lane, rd	ld,	Ayres
Jackson, g	g,	Smith

Boston spares—Harnott, Sm

The Home Forum

From the Imp to the Parthenon

IT IS difficult to find any clear line of consistent development in the long story of the drama. To be sure, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw used to praise the modern theater at the expense of Shakespeare, because Shakespeare did not employ the drama to discuss social problems. But the problem play is already a little old-fashioned; and, anyway, no play even of Ibsen's discussed the contrast between morality and convention more thoroughly than the *Antigone*, which was already six times as old as *Hamlet*, when *Hamlet* was written, as *Hamlet* is today. The modern drama, too, deals largely in detective stories; but these are hardly anything original, when one recalls the *Œdipus Rex*. And yet a line of development can certainly be found. I open a book of Elizabethan plays at random, and come on lines like these:

As ever virtue lived within your mind,
As ever noble courses were your guide.

I turn the pages, and my eye lights on:

With hosts of dangers hot as blazing stars,

and:

To show a matchless beauty to the world.

On looking into a modern play, however, this is the sort of thing that one encounters:

"In old days we used to have generals, barons and admirals at our balls, and now we send for the post-office clerk and the station-master, and even they're not over-anxious to come."

These two sets of quotations are typical of the seventeenth century and the twentieth century method of writing plays, and there is obviously a great gulf between them. This is not merely because the first set is in verse, and the last speech is in prose, for many of Shakespeare's prose speeches belong to the category of the lines of Ford and not of Chekhov. The point is that the first three quotations have a power to strike the imagination of the reader and to satisfy his sense of beauty quite independently of their context, whilst to anyone who does not recall the particular scene in *The Cherry Orchard* from which they are taken, the words about the declining social status of the guests at the Ranevsky's party must be quite meaningless. This illustrates a striking feature of the development of style in the English drama. Three hundred years ago, any average play had numerous detachable jewels of speech sewn on to its fabric; but since then there has been a gradual movement away from this kind of dramatic writing, until the typical play of today has all its speeches woven into the warp and woof of its texture until they are inseparable from their context.

* * *

Much of the fine writing of the early English drama may not inappropriately be compared with that famous little figure, known to all visitors to Lincoln, and to many thousands besides, as the "Lincoln Imp." High up on one of the interior walls of what many people consider to be the most graceful of English cathedrals sits this saucy and cross-legged stone image. He is not part of the architectural scheme of the building, but is a mere ornament, amusing in himself, but not contributing anything to the general plan of the place. In this he is remarkably like Mercutio's speech: "O! then, I see Queen Mab hath been with you," which is a pretty enough piece of poetry, but has little or no value in the dramatic pattern of *Romeo and Juliet*.

In his early days as a playwright, Shakespeare was a much better poet than dramatist. His genius is most apparent, not when he is getting on with his story, but when he is decorating it with sumptuous verse. His early works are full of the "Lincoln Imp" type of writing. But, as an ambitious supplier of theatrical material, he was not likely to remain content with this sort of thing for long, especially since Marlowe could do it nearly as well as he. This may have been one of the reasons that led him to the subject of Richard II; for, more almost than any other topic in the world, Richard II, in Shakespeare's conception of his character, affords an opportunity for the legitimate introduction of fine writing. Dramatically speaking, only such speeches are justified in a play as carry on the story and intensify a situation, and those that illustrate character. *Richard II* is packed with magnificent poetry, much of it excessive if regarded merely from the point of view of the plot. But Shakespeare justifies it in this play as he had not done in *Romeo and Juliet*, by making it an integral part of Richard's character. At his deposition Richard cries out:

I give this heavy weight from off my head,
And this unwieldy scepter from my hand,
The pride of kingly sway from out my heart;
With mine own tears I wash away my balm,
With mine own hands I give away my crown,
With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
With mine own breath release all dutecus oaths;
All pomp and majesty I do forswear;
My manors, rents, revenues, I forego;
My acts, decrees, and statutes, I deny.

This is obviously a set piece of fine writing, like the "Queen Mab" poetry of Mercutio; but dramatically it is much better work because, unlike the "Queen Mab" oration, it reveals and exemplifies the character of a man for whom misfortune lost all bitterness once he could deliver a grand speech about it.

* * *

But, obviously, there is a limit to the number of times a dramatist can take a poet as his hero; and Shakespeare had to seek out another way of justifying his bursts of poetic rhetoric. He did it in the best way possible, by making his poetry contribute to the development of his plot. This he accomplished with uniform and amazing success in the middle period of his writing. The big speeches in *Hamlet*, and the three other great tragedies—"O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt," "O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" "Is this a dagger which I see before me?" "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly," "It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul—" "Soft you; a word or two before you go"—these speeches, looked at merely as poetry independent of their context, are as fine as the passages referred to in *Richard II* and *Romeo and Juliet*. But, as examples of Shakespeare's growing skill as a dramatist, they are incomparably superior to them, for they have also the supreme merit of contributing economically to the development of the story. Continuing in the vein of a previous comparison, one might say that they are like the Hall steps of Oriel, which, besides being in themselves an architectural feature of great beauty, harmoniously complete the impression of the whole quadrangle.

But in his later plays, Shakespeare now and again accomplishes what is his greatest stylistic achievement as a dramatist. He invests simple and common words with a deeper, more moving, and eloquent meaning than even his most swelling rhetoric elsewhere conveys. Such are Lear's:

Do not laugh at me;
For, as I am a man, I think this lady
To be my child Cordelia

and Cordelia's:

No cause, no cause.

These passages are like the topmost brick in a pyramid, outwardly and intrinsically no more notable than any other piece of masonry; but, by virtue of its position in the general scheme of things, the roof and crown of all.

In the characteristic modern drama, there are few or no conscious examples of writing like any of these. The modern drama deliberately deals, not in big moments, however obtained, but in total impressions. It tries to make the garment of its prose seamless and indivisible. Its style is that of the Parthenon, in which the value of every stone lies in its relation to the sum of all the rest. It indulges neither in fine writing, nor in the effects of fine writing achieved by other means. How this development came about, and whether it is or is not a good thing that it did come about, are questions too large to be entered on here. One can do no more than register a fact.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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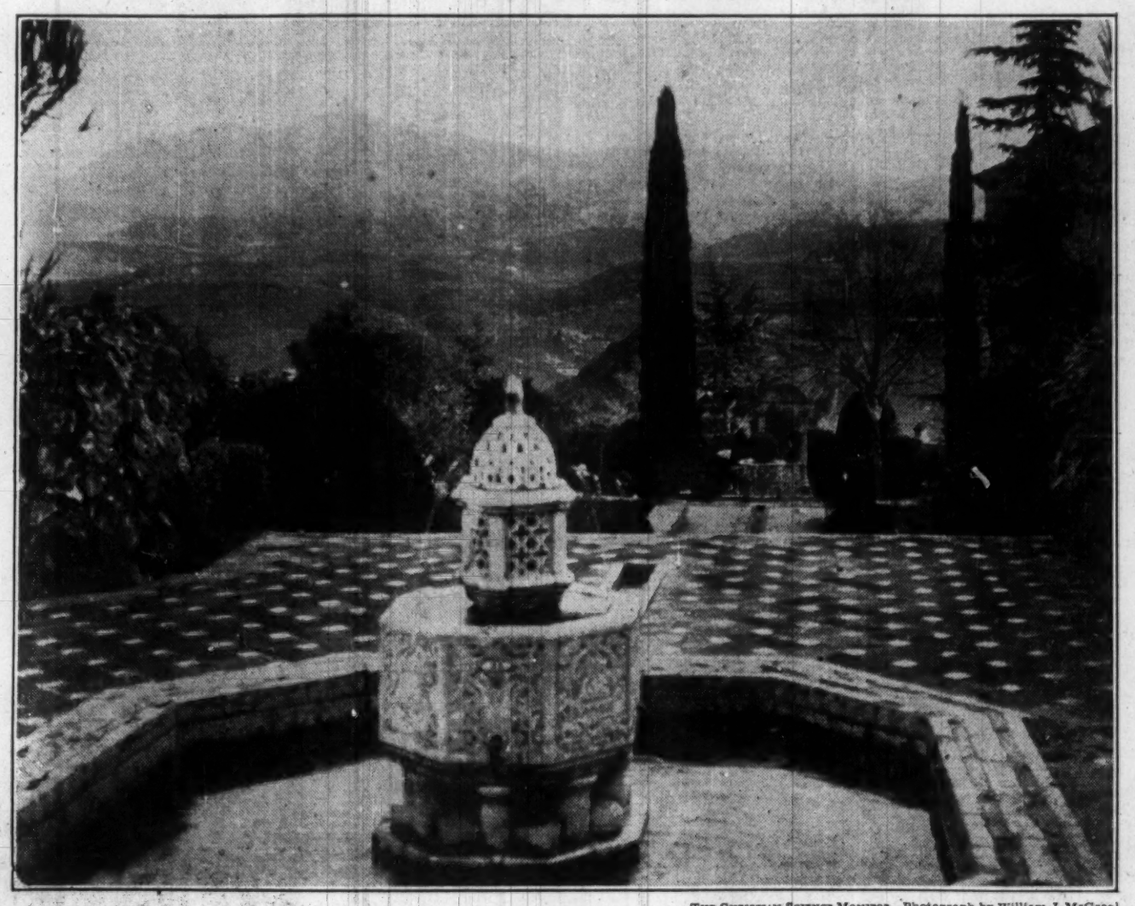

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by William J. McGreal

A Garden in Spain

Boston Welcomes Lafayette

The visit of General Lafayette to the United States occurred during Mr. Quincy's mayoralty, and it was his good fortune to invite and welcome him to the hospitalities of Boston. It was a season of general joy, unbroken by a whisper of dissent, in which both political parties, and every religious sect, and all conditions of men, united in expressing their gratitude to the early friend of their country. As soon as it was known that General Lafayette proposed coming to America, the City Council of Boston directed the Mayor to invite him to land in their city, from which he had sailed when he took his departure from the country more than forty years before. . . .

Lafayette arrived in New York on the 16th of August, 1824, and four days afterwards left that city for Boston, and entered upon the triumphal progress in which he passed through the land. He arrived at the house of his old companion in arms, Governor Eustis, on the evening of the 23d, where he passed the night. The next morning he was escorted by a cavalcade of citizens to the city, at the boundary of which he was met by Mr. Quincy. . . .

Lafayette declared afterwards that the crowd which greeted him in the streets of Boston appeared to him "like a picked population out of the whole human race." It was a delicious day,—clear, cool, and calm,—in perfect accordance with the joyful and brilliant scene. Lafayette passed through the principal streets, and between rows of the schoolchildren on the Common, to the State-house, where he was officially received by Governor Eustis, and thence to the house making the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, facing on Beacon Street. It was then a club-house, and it was offered to the city by the club for the purposes of this great hospitality. The city had the house completely furnished and provided with a proper staff of servants, and put their guest into his own house; and within those walls he was the host, and they the guests.

In the evening, after a great civic dinner at the Exchange Coffee-house, he visited Mr. and Mrs. Quincy at their town house in Hamilton Place, where a party of friends were invited to meet him. Mrs. Quincy received him with the grace and sweetness which marked her manners; and a young friend of the family, a gentleman of great refinement and sensibility, declared, thirty years afterwards, that he accounted it one of the felicities of his life that he was present at this introduction, and heard the fitness and elegance of her few words of welcome. This, however, was the second visit he had paid that evening. The first, as was fit, was given to the widow of Governor Hancock, his hostess on his former visits to Boston. As he was passing through the streets that morning, in the midst of all the tumult of welcome, he remembered his old friend, and said to my father, "Pray tell me, is the widow of John Hancock yet alive?" "O yes," was the answer, "and I have no doubt that we shall see her at one of the windows as we pass by." "If you see her, have the goodness to let me know it," replied Lafayette. As they were passing along what is now Tremont Street, fronting the Common, my father espied the venerable dame seated in an honorable post of observation on a balcony overlooking the scene. "There is Hancock's widow, General," said he. "Tell the Coachman," said the General, "to draw up opposite the place." This being done, Lafayette rose and saluted her with a profound bow, which she returned by as profound a courtesy, the crowd cheering the pair with great enthusiasm. And hers was the first private house which he entered in Boston.—From "The Life of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts," by his son, EDMUND QUINCY. (Boston: Fields, Osgood.)

THERE is an inherently romantic flavor about a Spanish garden. Often one comes on it after having been led down cool dark hallways and through a hushed, shaded courtyard. On emerging into the sunlight, eyes blink at the brilliance and splendor of the light falling around. One is conscious of color and perfume intermingling and then, after a time, realizes that these things which are giving back the sunlight and pouring forth fragrance can be identified. The gay blue and white and yellow tiles underfoot, the tiled pool of the fountain alive with bright-finned fish, reflect the sun; the streams of water from the fountain fill the air with jingling, fresh and trivial, like the sounds from a musical box; flowers, held by box in precise designs, lavish their scent.

This garden is little more than a cleverly designed outer room, wedged between the house and a sharp drop in the hillside. Stone benches are placed discreetly among the shrubbery, walls of lofty greenery isolate it from the outer world while flourishing a welcome to passing birds. The garden has been laid out with economy and a frank, flawless sense of the particular features a garden should have. None of the spacious grandeur of the English gardens or magnificent arrangement of the French is here, but an intimate solitude indicative of a finely wrought way of living; a solitude pierced by dark cedars of Lebanon, perfumed by roses of Castile, embellished by tiling and moving water.

This outer room begins to be a garden in a tiled space whose central feature is a fountain of Moorish design; it continues to be a garden as it goes down a flight of steps onto a graveled walk which divides to encircle a rose garden and meets to lead to a tiny pavilion, a pleasure house bowered in jessamine and azalea whose flamboyant beauty is tempered by the somber shadow of the box hedges. This is a vantage point from which the country may be seen. A succession of red tiled roofs slope down the hill to nestle in comfortable confusion in the valley, then straggle up the hill to stand out as bright spots of human habitation against the darkening green of the mountains. On one side of the Spanish garden, imagination may follow the eye in rangeless roaming; on the other, there are sounds that remind of the town. Behind the green hedge is a wall with a bright coping; beyond the wall is the outer world where children shout in the sunlight, cartwheels creak, donkeys bray and vendors call their wares. With evening the sounds close their daytime robustness and thin to soft-toned voices, the strumming of guitars and the occasional staccato chatter of castanets—wordless poems that are part of the flowing magic of the night. In the garden a nightingale picks up the strain and from his perch in the sycamore tree pours forth his full-throated lyric. Romance is as much the essence of his song as it is the flavor of the Spanish garden.

Roman Influences

Wading amid a sea of wind-stirred bloom
Of some bright crimson heath-plant, there I found
Upon a mountain pass in Noricum,
Engulfed, one half in verdure, in the ground
The other, a grey milestone of old Rome.
Such admonitions in strange sort abound,
Aliens, mid those romantic forms that stir
Across the days of that chivalric past,—
Relics whereby Rome's spirit hath recast
And mastered their original character,
For her abiding influence yet indents
The face of things; her very wrecks fulfill
An office; earth wears some expression still
Of pagan Rome on her mute lineaments.

—FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER, Poems.

БУДЬТЕ МУЖЕСТВЕННЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ФАКТ, заслуживающий внимания, что во время, так называемого застоя в делах, проявлено было большее мужество, многими из тех, которым пришлось стать лицом к лицу со сложным положением вещей. Действительно, иным потребовалось много мужества при утрате материального благополучия, и чтобы преодолеть чувство обиды при виде своего банкротства и чувство страха перед бедностью. Обыкновенно в такие моменты испытуется твердость характера. Однако, нравственное мужество и физическая храбрость далеко не одно и то же. Последняя проявляется иногда в чувстве мстительности, в гордости или в себялюбии.

Момент физической храбрости приведен в Евангелии от Иоанна, где рассказывается, как Симон Петр, извлекши меч из ножен, ударил им одного из тех, которые пришли взять его Учителя. Христос Иисус противопоставил коварству своих врагов мужество иного более возвышенного характера, мужество, не знающее чувства мстительной обиды: своим нежным, любовным прикосновением он исцелил рану, нанесенную его запальчивым учеником. Об этом случае Mary Baker Eddy пишет в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 48): "Петр готов был сразить врагов своего Учителя, но Иисус воспротивился и выразил порицание чувству мести, или физической храбрости. Он сказал: 'вложи меч в ножны.'"

В последующие времена Петр несомненно лучше познал настоящее мужество. Сперва отрекшись от своего Учителя, он вынужден был потом проявить много истинного мужества, чтобы делами своими доказать неподдельную преданность Христу. Другой момент однородного мужества имеется в жизни Павла, который начал с того, что преследовал своей ненавистью Иисусовых последователей, а затем обратился в самого верного приверженца его учения, сделавшись вдохновенным предводителем в создании ранней Христианской церкви. Однако, с его стороны потребовалось много мужества, чтобы выдержать предвзятое к нему отношение тех, которые сомневались в искренности его обращения, и при этом, остаться верным своему небесному видению. Но он остался ему верен до конца среди всех выпавших на его долю мытарств и лишений: в заточении, во время кораблекрушения, среди преследований и унижений, о которых он пишет: ". . . плоть наша не имела никакого покоя, но мы были стеснены отовсюду: от вне—нападения, внутри—страхи."

От нынешних последователей Христа Иисуса может быть и не требуется претерпевать подобные телесные лишения, но для того, чтобы суметь справиться с разнообразными проблемами жизни, они и теперь нуждаются в неменьшем запасе морального мужества, основа которого осталась неизменной. Основа эта—непоколебимая вера в полноту Бога, добра. Чрез учение Христианской Науки вера в Бога расширяется в духовное познавание Его, как Разума, бесконечного и неизменного, как Жизнь, Истину и Любовь. С этим представлением о Боге мы можем уверенно идти вперед зная, что можем разрешить проблемы человеческого существования.

В Библии мы читаем, что Бог ободрил Иисуса Навина такими словами: "будь тверд и мужествен, не страшись и не ужасайся: ибо с тобой Господь, Бог твой, везде, куда ни пойдешь." Откровение Христианской Науки о природе Бога, добра, Его всемогущества, вездесущия и всеведения освещает Библейские обетования и дает нам уверенность, что мы можем на них положиться во все времена. Так, например, слова: "Господь, Бог твой, везде, куда не пойдешь" становятся фактом, который можно доказать на опыте, по мере того, как мы начинаем сознавать, что Бог есть Любовь, и что Любовь вездесуща. Какую силу и мужество дает нам это подлинное познавание Бога, и какие получаются чудесные результаты, когда мы это познание применяем в жизни для разрешения наших проблем!

Истинное познавание Бога, раскрываемое в Христианской Науке требует от нас настоящего повиновения нравственному и духовному закону. Повиновение же Его закону приносит с собой мужество и уверенность в несомненном торжестве справедливости.

Mrs. Eddy пишет в "Science and Health" (стр. 514): "Нравственное мужество—лев из колена Иуды, царь ментального царства. Свободно и бесстрашно он блуждает по лесу. Безмятежно он лежит в открытом поле, или покоится 'на злачных пажитях' у тихих вод." Свобода и неустрашимость морального мужества приобретаются через духовное понимание полноты Бога и ничтожности зла, понимание, соединенное с постоянным непреклонным усилием слушаться Бога, добра в каждом отдельном случае жизни. Мы становимся мужественнее по мере усвоения истин божественной Науки, ибо она учит, "что любящим Бога, призванным по Его изволению, все содействует ко благу." Это—духовный факт, доказуемый на практике, и каждый свободен принять его и воспользоваться им.

Не надо бояться, что мы сделаем какую-нибудь ошибку, а если это и случилось — бояться начать с'нова. По мере того, как крепнет наше понимание Бога—наша вера во зло ослабевает, мы научаемся отворачиваться от наущений зла и отрицать его влияние. Имея достаточное мужество сделать первый шаг,—мы видим, что следующий шаг делается много легче и что мужество наше крепнет с каждым новым шагом вперед. В таком порядке каждое разрешение какой-либо проблемы жизни благоприятствует нашему духовному продвижению вперед, и мы убеждаемся на деле, что "Стезя праведных—как светило лучезарное, которое более и более светлеет до полного дня."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Be of Good Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a noticeable fact that during the so-called depression a great deal of courage has been displayed by many of those who have had to face serious problems. It has required courage for many to face the loss of material prosperity and to surmount the sense of failure and fear of poverty; and such experiences test the strength of character. There is a wide difference between such moral courage and the animal courage which sometimes expresses resentment, pride, or self-love.

An instance of animal courage is given in John's Gospel, where it is related that Simon Peter drew his sword and smote one of the company who had come to take his Master. But Christ Jesus met the malice of his foes with a higher type of courage which knew no resentment, and his tender, loving touch healed the wound made by his impetuous disciple. Of this incident Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 48): "Peter would have smitten the enemies of his Master, but Jesus forbade him, thus rebuking resentment or animal courage. He said: 'Put up thy sword.'"

It is evident that in later days Peter learned more of true courage. It must have taken great courage, after he had denied his Master, to prove by his works the sincerity of his devotion to the Christ. Another instance of such courage is found in the life of Paul, who after persecuting the followers of Jesus became a devoted follower of his teachings and an inspired leader in building up the early Christian church. He had need of courage to withstand the prejudice of those who doubted his conversion, and to be true to the heavenly vision which he had seen. He was true to that vision through the hardships of prison and shipwreck, of persecutions and humiliations, of which he writes, "Our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; without were fightings, within were fears."

Today the followers of Christ Jesus may not be required to endure such physical hardships, but there is just as much demand for moral courage to meet the various problems of human experience, and the basis for such courage remains unchanged. This basis is an unswerving faith in the allness of God, good. Through the teachings of Christian Science faith in God is enlarged to the spiritual understanding of Him as infinite, unchanging Mind, Life, Truth, and Love. With this understanding of God we can go forward with confidence to meet and solve the problems of human existence.

In the Bible we read that God spoke to Joshua these encouraging words: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." The revelation of Christian Science as to the nature of God, good, and of His omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience, illumines the Bible promises and gives us confidence to trust in them at all times. Thus the statement, "The Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest," becomes a provable fact when we realize that God is Love, and that Love is omnipresent. What strength and courage this true knowledge of God gives to us, and what marvelous results it brings when applied to human problems!

The true knowledge of God, which Christian Science reveals, demands on our part a true obedience to moral and spiritual law. Obedience to His law brings with it courage and assurance and the certainty of the triumph of righteousness.

Mrs. Eddy also writes in Science and Health (p. 514): "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm. Free and fearless it roams in the forest. Undisturbed it lies in the open field, or rests in 'green pastures, . . . beside the still waters.'" The freedom and fearlessness of moral courage are gained through spiritual understanding of the allness of God and the nothingness of evil, combined with the persistent effort to obey God, good, in every detail of human life. We gain more and more courage as we assimilate the truths of divine Science, for it teaches that "all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." This is a demonstrable spiritual fact which is free to everyone to accept and utilize.

We do not need to be afraid that we shall make mistakes or fear to start over again, should we make them. As our understanding of God becomes stronger, our faith in evil becomes weaker, and we learn to turn away from its arguments and deny its power. When we have courage enough to take the first right step, we shall find that the next step becomes easier, and that our courage increases with each forward step. So the solving of our human problems may become an opportunity for spiritual advancement, and we shall prove in our experience that "the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

January Thaw

With a blind, impetuous unreason
It storms at the softening bank and on.
Waters have roused from the once firm prison;
The cold rock stirs when the ice is gone.

Many a root turns smooth to the skither
Of the little waves that have dared to run.
A song is taken, we know not whither,
For the snow is yielding to the sun.

The icy strength has been swiftly broken,
And the way is clear for all to see.
To the soil and sky this has been spoken:
A something besides the wind is free!

DANIEL W. SMYTHE.

From Oslo to Bergen by Train

We climbed through great pine forests, past busy lumber mills, then along a wide valley of neat farms with houses and barns having grass-covered roofs. At Honefoss the train stopped for some time. The passengers, walking up and down the platform, were attracted by a crate of four silver foxes. According to the label, the animals had come from Halifax, Canada, and were on their way to Trondhjem. Written in English on the crate were the directions for feeding them. They reminded us of our own silver fox pets in Canada, and made us feel near home, as we had at the Swedish-Norwegian border when the officer who examined our passports told us that he came from a small Canadian town not far from our own native place!

Until we reached Gjello the ground was bare, and in the sunshine it looked more like spring than midwinter. But, as we climbed higher, we found enough snow to make good "sparking." The "spark" (for that is how the Norwegian word for "kick" sounds to Canadian ears) is a means of conveyance consisting of a pair of steel runners, about five feet long and a foot apart, and a wooden seat on the front of them about a foot off the ground. The back legs of the seat extend a couple of feet above it and are joined at the top by a horizontal wooden bar. The person running the "spark" stands on foot rests on the runners, just behind the seat, and takes hold of the bar. He steers by dragging a foot, and going uphill or on the level he makes it go by kicking the ground; hence the name. On the seat he can carry another person or a load of something; and, when the snow is packed hard, he makes good speed.

But not far beyond we had climbed above the tree line, and the snow fences and sheds which we were continually going through were really needed to keep the snow from blocking the track. There all the people at the stations were on skiis. Their happy faces vied with the brightness of their colorful clothes. Those who came on the train brought their gayety and their skiis and some of the snow with them.

At Ustaoset low-roofed log cottages, painted many colors, were scattered over the hillside. Color is an important item in Scandinavian decoration. Not only are the peasant costumes, worn on holidays, and the handwoven draperies bright in color and trimmed with intricate designs, but cupboards and chairs also are often decorated with brightly painted patterns. I wondered whether the color had originally been used to brighten the long winter nights, for even in the south of Norway and Sweden the sun shines for only a few hours in December and January; or whether it was used as a reminder of the brilliance of the summer meadows.

Between Ustaoset and Haugastøl lay a lake, buried deep in snow driven into waves by the wind. Nothing could be seen but mountains, sky and snow. Not a house nor a tree nor a bush was in sight. The blue of the mountains on either side deepened the warmth of the sunset glow on the snow in the valley. Before we reached the next station, darkness had fallen; and at moments between gusts of snow or tunnels and snowsheds we could catch glimpses of the mountains in the moonlight, shining like silver against the blue of the night sky.

At Finse, the town nearest the top of the mountain range, we had thought of leaving the train for a day or two. But we reached the place in a perfect blizzard. The hotel where we had expected to stay was buried in snow up to the second-floor windows. The train stopped for ten minutes. The few passengers who ventured to leave it ran into the station to have a cup of something hot. But we realized that it might be our only taste of real winter all season, so buttoned up our coats and battled our way up and down the cleared strip of the platform between walls of snow. The wind was so violent that we could hardly make any headway against it, and the snow beat against our faces like bits of ice; but it was glorious, for it was winter.

After we had emerged from the tunnel that cuts through the top of the ridge, we seemed to go straight down hill to Bergen, where we found no snow, but blue anemones here and there blooming in a garden. That night, of course, we saw no flowers, but the thousand lights of the city reflected in the crescent bend of the fjord.

B. S.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Interest Shifts From One Group to Another

Decidedly Irregular Tone Shows Itself—Easy Toward Close

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Recently advancing financial markets hesitated today as the dollar spurted in terms of the British pound sterling.

With the pound falling more than 7 cents to below $4.97 for the first time since early last November, many bullish speculators stood aside to consider whether a currency conflict was in the making or capital repatriation was responsible.

Stocks maintained a steady to firm trend, but the trading volume dwindled considerably.

Speculative interest shifted constantly. Numerous groups were favored with periodic buying spells, but prices tended to slip back as support was removed. The late tone was a trifle irregular.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Chrysler and American Can were about unchanged to slightly higher, but du Pont, Santa Fe and Western Union eased small fractions.

Government's Monetary Plans

Washington's monetary plans and the gyrations of the dollar held the center of Wall Street discussion. In some quarters the thought was expressed that the $2,000,000,000 exchange stabilization fund, while seemingly huge, might not be sufficient to control international dollar rates if leading European countries decide not to coöperate.

Foreign commentators pointed out that the fund, which will be used not only to keep the dollar within bounds but also to support government securities, corresponds closely to estimated American balances abroad. Foreign exchange dealers said that repatriation of American capital had already started but that the return thus far had been comparatively slow.

Bonds Generally Higher

Further realizing in some of the recently buoyant secondary classifications today failed to arrest the major upward trend in bond prices.

The forward movement was at a more moderate pace, but in spite of the less active trading interest gains predominated in virtually all sections of the market.

U. S. Governments were steady in light trading during the first half of the session. Treasury 3¾s (1943-47) rose 10-32s of a point and the remainder were unchanged to 4-32s higher. High-grade corporate loans showed a like steadiness.

Among the best performers in the lower priced groups were U. S. Rubber 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Western Union 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Allegheny Corporation 5s, International Telephone issues, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, which improved fractions to a point.

Some loans of Milwaukee Railway, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis-San Francisco were transferred at slightly lower levels.

Trading was in limited volume in the foreign division and prices irregularly lower. The principal exceptions to this trend were Austrian 7s, which rose a point, and Australia 5s, Norway 6s and German 7s, which were higher within fractional limits. French 7½s and German Agricultural Bank 6s were off major fractions on small transactions.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; specialties favored.

Bonds: Firm; rails strong.

Curb: Irregular; changes narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Weak; sterling breaks under $5.00.

Cotton: Lower; local and foreign selling; lower foreign exchange.

Sugar: Higher; more favorable Cuban political situation.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; break in sterling.

Corn: Weak; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong to 25 higher, top steers $7.25.

Hogs: 10-15 cents higher, active, top $3.65.

Foreign

London—A cheerful tone was registered on the Stock Exchange today. Interest centered chiefly around rubber and gold mining shares, especially West African mining stocks, due to the rise in the price of bar gold. British funds and transatlantic issues strengthened but other sections were quiet. The market closed steady.

Paris—Fluctuations on the Bourse were narrow in a dull and hesitant market. Traders were watching the fluctuations in the pound sterling. Rentes were stronger but the market closed heavy.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse was more active and prices gained slightly. Quotations, however, weakened later and closed unsettled.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.90¼	.90¾	.89½	.89½	+.01¼
July	.87¾	.88½	.87	.87½	—.01¼
September	.88½	.89½	.88¼	.88¾	—.02¼

Corn

May	.52½	.53	.52¼	.52¾	—.00⅝
July	.54¾	.54⅞	.54	.54½	—.00½
September	.55⅝	.56	.55½	.55⅝	—.01

Oats

May	.38¾	.39	.38¼	.38½	—.01
July	.37½	.37⅞	.37¼	.37¼	—.00¾
September	.37	.37	.36¾	.36¾	—.00⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69¾	.68¾	.68⅝	— ⅛
July	.70¼	.69¾	.69½	— ⅛

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
January	.106.00	107.00	
March	.106.40	107.40	—.10
May	.107.30	108.20	—.10
July	.108.00	109.00	—.10
October	.108.50	109.30	—.20
December	.108.80	109.50	

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 17
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	100	91½	91	91½	91½
13¾	3		Adams Express	6500	9	8	9	9
21⅜	8	1	*Adams Mills	3100	19¾	19	19¾	19
11⅜	3¾	.80	Advance Rumely	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
112	47½	3†	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7
23	11⅛	.60	Air Reduction	900	103	102	102	102¾
8¼	1		Alaska-Juneau	8500	22¾	22	22¾	22¾
21⅞	1		Alleghany Corp	3500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
182	70¾	6	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
28⅝	8		Allied Chem	2500	152½	150½	150½	153⅞
34	8¾		Allis Chalmers	4500	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19⅝
9¼	3⅜		Alpha Port Cem	200	15	14¾	14¾	15
47⅜	18⅞	2	Amal Leather	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
35	7¼		Amerada	600	46½	44½	45	45
28½	8		Am Rg Ch Del	1900	33¼	31¾	32⅛	32
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note	300	18⅜	17	17	17¾
16¾	1		Am Bank Note pf	100	42¼	42	42¼	44¾
64	23¼		Am Beet Sugar	400	10¼	9⅞	10	10
42½	9½	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	100	60	60	60	60
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F	1100	34¾	34	34	34½
100½	49½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	20	98	98	98	98
134	112	7	Am Can	12800	100½	98¾	99	99
39¾	6⅛		Am Can pf	100	45½	45⅛	45⅛	47
59¾	15		Am Car & Fdry	8600	29	27¾	28	28
14	1⅝		Am Car & F pf	1100	46	45	46	47
31½	3½		Am Chain	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
51¼	34	2†	Am Chain pf	100	21	21	21	21
89⅞	13		Am Chicle	100	48½	48½	48½	48
13	3⅞		Am Com Alcohol	11800	58½	57	57½	58½
19⅝	3⅞		Am Europ pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow	4100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
35⅝	6⅛		Am & For Pow pf	100	19	19	19	20
27¼	4⅝		Am & For Pow 6	200	15	14½	14½	15
21½	4½	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12	12	12	13
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	400	19¼	19	19	19
57½	13½		Am Hide & L	200	9½	9	9	9
17½	3⅝		Am Hide & L pf	1100	38	38	38	38
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
15⅞	4¼		Am Ice pf	100	38½	38½	38⅝	40
3½	⅛		Am International	1500	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
12	1¼		Am La France	300	1	1	1	1
39½	5⅞		Am Locomotive	10	4	4	4	4
23⅜	3½		Am Metal	9500	31¼	31	31	31¼
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	7200	20⅝	19⅜	20	20
41⅛	9⅞	1⅛	Am P&L 6% pf	7500	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	20	19	20	19½
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	41200	17	16¼	16¼	16½
31⅜	4¾		Am Rolling Mill	6900	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	21⅜
47⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37½	37½	37½	37
7⅛	⅞		Am Seating	300	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
14⅜	¾		Am Ship & Com	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10⅞	2¼		Am Shipbuilding	10	23½	23½	23½	24
66	22		Am Smelt & Ref	9500	45½	43⅝	43⅝	44¾
22⅞	5		Am Steel & F pf	300	75	73	75	75
39¼	6⅝	2	Am Steel G pf	9100	24½	23¼	23¾	23¾
47⅞	30	2†	Am Stores	20	75	75	75	78
134¾	38⅝	9	Am Sugar Ref	200	40¾	40¼	40¼	40½
25	2⅛		Am Tel & Tel	6900	117	115½	116¼	117
87⅞	7		Am Type Fndrs	2100	10	9	10	10
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Type F pf	800	19½	16⅞	18⅝	15½
80	25	6	Am Wat W & E	11600	21¾	20⅜	21¾	21½
17	3½		Am Wat 1pf	100	65	65	65	68
67½	22¾		Am Woolen	1500	13½	12	13	13¾
14¾	¾		Am Woolen pf	3400	73¼	71¾	71¾	72
10⅞	2¼		Am Writ Pap pf	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
66	22		Am Zinc Lead&S	500	9	9	9	9
22⅞	5		Am Zinc L&S pf	1200	40	40	40	40
15½	4⅛		Anaconda Cop	12600	16	15	15	15½
39¼	8½	.60	Anaconda Wire	200	10	10	10	10
9⅜	1		Anchor Cap	200	21½	21½	21½	20⅝
29¾	9¾	1	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	6
8	1		Archer Daniels	300	28	27½	28	27¾
93	7		Armour Ill A	21400	6	5¾	5¾	5½
9½	2		Armour Ill B	3100	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5¼	⅞		Armour Ill pf	19800	63¼	61	61½	61½
26	3½		Artloom Corp	100	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
61½	18		Asso Apparel Ind	500	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
80⅛	34⅜		Asso Dry G 1pf	400	13¾	13¼	13¾	
79¾	50	3.30	Asso Dry G 1st pf	200	57½	57	57½	55
59	16½		Atchison pf	200	68¼	66¼	66⅜	67
32½	12¾	1	Atchison T&SF	200	77¼	76	77	77
9	1		Atl Coast Line	1900	47½	46	46	46
34⅝	1½		Atl Refining	4100	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅝
84¾	31	2	Atlas Powder	1300	41¾	41½	41½	41
9⅜	⅞		Atlas Tack	300	8½	7⅞	8½	
39½	13	1	Auburn Auto	10200	54½	52¾	53¾	53
16⅝	5½		Austin Nichols A	2100	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
			Aviation Corp Del	3800	8¼	8	8	8¼
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	35600	13½	12¾	13	13¾
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	3500	50	48½	49	50
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	7500	29½	27	27½	28½
39¼	8½		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	30½	29¾	30¼	29¾
110	68¾	2	Banfor & Aroos	100	103½	103½	103½	100
7½	2		Bangor & Ar pf	10	43¼	42¾	43½	43
24¼	5¼		Barker Bros	100	37½	37½	37½	37
11	3		Barker Bros pf	100	25	21½	25	21
37	7		Barnsdall A	1600	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
85	45	7	Beatrice Cream	200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
70½	45	3	Beatrice Cr pf	200	60¼	60	60½	62
12½	3½		Beech-Nut-Pack	100	62	62	62½	62½
101¼	62½	5.80	Belding Hem	2500	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
15	8½	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	99¾	99¾	99¾	99
21½	6⅞		Beneficial Ind	400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
33⅛	6⅜		Bendix Aviation	5600	19¾	18½	18¾	18¾
49¼	10½		Best & Co	300	29¾	29	29¾	29
82	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	19500	42	42	42½	42½
29½	6⅝		Beth Steel pf	600	74¾	74	74	74¾
19¼	3½		Bigelow Sanford	20	33½	32½	32½	34½
58½	9½	2	Blaw Knox	200	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	14¾
37¾	18	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	4200	62¾	61¼	62	61¾
22¼	5½	.25e	Borden	2800	23¾	22½	22½	23¼
30	6		Borg Warner	2700	24¼	23¾	24	24
14⅝	2⅜	.25b	Boston & Maine	600	15	15	15	15
11½	2¼		Bridgep Mfg	3600	13¼	13	13½	13
83⅛	64		Brooklyn Man T	3800	32½	31¾	32	32½
60⅛	35¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	85¼	85¼	85½	85½
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	41	41	41	41
18⅛	1¾		Brooklyn Un Gas	300	70½	70½	70½	70
12⅞	2		Brunswick Balke	500	8	7¾	7¾	7½
19⅜	2		Bucyrus Erie	1100	8½	8	8	8¼
7	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	1500	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
36	3		Budd Mfg	1400	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
5¾	4		Budd Mfg pf	20	28	28	28	28
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	900	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
5	⅞		Bullard	6000	11¼	10¾	11	10
30⅜	6½	.40	Bulova Watch	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	1		Burroughs Add	5900	17	16⅝	16⅞	16¾
4¼	1½		Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
2⅞	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
7½	1¼		Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	2
43¼	8½		Butterick	400	27½	27½	27½	29
80	30¼	2	Byers pf	1900	28¼	26½	27½	27
				90	52½	51	51½	51
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	500	22¾	22½	22¾	23
2	¼		Callahan Z & L	200	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
41½	7½		Calumet & Hecla	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20⅞	7½	1†	Canada Dry	1100	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
35½	14		Canadian Pacific	4900	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
12½	4¼		Cannon Mills	300	30¾	29¾	29¾	
103½	30½		Capital Admin	800	7	6⅝	6⅝	6½
29¾	5½		Case Thresh	9700	76	74½	75⅝	75¼
4⅜	⅜		Caterpillar Trac	2900	26¾	26	26½	26⅝
58⅝	4½		Celotex Cp	400	2⅝	2	2	2
12¾	1½		Celanese Corp	39400	40⅞	39½	39½	39¾
41	14	1½	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	3
11⅜	2		Celotex Co pf	300	9	6½	8	
44⅜	5⅞		Central Aguirre	820	29½	28¾	29¼	28⅞
7⅜	1		Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	
52½	14⅜	2.20	Cerro de Pasco	3400	36	34½	35	34¾
49½	24⅝	2.80	Certain-Teed	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8½	⅛		Chesapeake Corp	3400	39¾	39	39½	39½
7⅜	1⅜		Ches & Ohio	12100	43¾	43	43½	43½
14⅜	2½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	3	3	3	3
11¾	1		Chi & Gt West	900	4	3¾	3¾	4
18½	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
16	1½		Chi Mil & St P	1300	6¾	6½	6¾	6
34¾	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	9200	9¾	9	9¾	9½
12⅝	2½		Chi & N'western	8700	9¾	8¾	9½	8⅞
25¼	5½		Chi & N'west pf	1300	19¾	18	18½	18
12	2		Chi Pneu Tool	1200	8¾	7¾	8	8¼
10⅛	2		Chi Pneu T pf	300	18½	18	18	18
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	800	4½	4	4⅜	4½
34	5	1	Chi RI&P 7%	100	6	5⅞	6	6
10⅛	2		Chickasha Cot O	400	7½	6	7½	6½
21½	6		Childs Company	700	22½	21¾	21¾	21
57⅞	7¾	2	Chile Copper	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
25	7⅞	2	Chrysler	130	16	15½	16	15
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	79800	55	53¾	54¼	53¾
3⅝	⅛		City Ice & F pf	400	19¾	19½	19¾	20
2½	¼		City Stores	20	70	70	70	70
14¼	5	.25e	City Stores v.t.c.	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	90	7	Clark Equipment	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
22⅜	7		Cluett Peabody pf	20	99	98	99	95
28	3		Colgate-Palm-P	3200	13¾	12½	13¼	12¾
17¾	2⅞		Collins & Aikman	2100	22½	21¾	22¾	21¾
34	9		Colo Fuel & Ir	600	6¾	6½	6¾	7
51	15¼		Colo & F I pf	30	20¼	20	20	20
24¾	12½		Colo & Southern	60	35¾	34½	35	34¾
28⅛	8		Colo & So 1pf	120	25	22½	25	24
83	50	.50a	*Columbia Gas	9800	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
74½	40	.80	*Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67	66
25	6⅜		*Columbia G pf B	10	55	55	55	
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	300	25½	24½	25½	24¼
22¼	5½	.25e	Columbian Carb	1900	63¼	62½	63¼	62
25½	11	2	Comm Credit	2300	22¾	22½	22¾	23¼
43½	18	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	22	21½	21½	
97¾	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	1200	25¼	25¼	25¼	26⅛
57¼	9	.80	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	41¾	40½	41	40¾
6½	1¾		Comm Solvents	40300	33½	33½	33½	
27⅝	3	1	Comwith & So	23100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
55½	50¾		Conde Nast Pub	100	8	8	8	
6¾	1¾		Congoleum Nairn	3300	28⅝	25½	26	25½
35	9	1¼	Conn Ry & Lt pf	50	55	55	55	
14⅜	5⅞		Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
6¾	3⅛		Consol Film 1 pf	1100	12½	12½	12½	12½
99	81½	5	Consol Gas	9500	43½	42½	42½	42¾
5½	1½		Consol Gas pf	800	88	87½	87½	88
15¾	5		Consol Laundries	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅝	1½		Consol Oil	7700	10½	10½	10½	10¾
3¼	1¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	900	4¼	3½	3½	3½
4½	¼		Consol Textile	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
1¾	⅛		Container B	500	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
3½	½		Cont Baking A	2200	10½	10	10	10¼
64	36	4	Cont Baking B	1700	13¾	12	13	13¾
78¾	35¼	2½	Cont Baking pf	100	55½	55½	55½	55
17½	3½		Cont Can	5400	80¾	79¾	80	79¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	200	9	9	9	9
87⅛	1		Cont Insurance	1800	28¼	28	28¼	28
19¾	4⅞		Cont Motors	1900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
90¾	48¾	3	Cont Oil	4800	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Products	2200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
71	29		Corn Prod pf	30	139	136	139	138
39½	22	3†	Cotz	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14¾	2¼		Cream of Wheat	400	36	36	36	36
65	14¼		Crosley Radio	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
8¼	1		Crown Cork & S	900	33¾	31¾	33½	32¾
37½	9		Crown Zellerbach	9300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
4⅜	⅛		Crucible Steel	400	25	24½	24½	25
11½	1⅛		Cuba Co	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
68	10		Cuban Am Sug	400	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
59½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	400	5½	4½	4½	4¾
32¼	6½		Cudahy Packing	490	33½	33¼	33½	34
66	30	.60b	Curtis Publishing	700	40¾	40	40½	39
8	1½		Curtis Pub pf	800	15½	15½	15½	15
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
21	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
			Cutler Hammer	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
				400	14½	14½	14½	14½
5	⅞		Debenhams	100	2	2	2	2
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
49	23¼		Deere & Co	1100	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
93⅜	27½		Del & Hudson	4800	31¼	30½	30½	31¼
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	4600	63½	62	62	63
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	15600	23¼	21½	21½	22
33¾	70		Devoe & Ray A	300	37½	37½	37½	37½
28½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	32½	32	32	32½
30½	13	1.25†	Dome Mines	3400	34¾	33¾	33¾	34
32	13		Nash Chat StL	40	43	42	43	41
37	11½		*Nash Motors	31000	20¾	18⅞	20	20¾
13¾	4⅛		Nati Aviation Corp	400	10¾	10½	10½	
7¾	1½		Nat Acme	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9⅛	1¾		Nat Bel H pf	400	5½	5	5½	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 17
28⅝	10½	1.30†	Dominion Stores	700	13½	12½	13	13¼
18¼	10½	.75	Douglas A	400	20¼	19½	19½	20¼
98⅜	33¼	2	du Pont de Nem	5800	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
117	97½	6	du Pont de	19700	99¼	97½	98⅜	99
				800	119¾	118¾	119⅝	118¼
			—E—					
10	1⅜		Eastern Roll Mill	700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2100	85¼	84¾	84⅝	85¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	8800	121	121	121	120
16	3⅛		Eaton Mfg	21600	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	15⅞
8¼	⅜		Elkington Schild	1200	2	2	2	1⅞
88⅛	75	7	Elec Auto-Lite	26800	23⅝	21¾	22½	21½
1	1		Elec Auto-L pf	180	86	84	84	86
15⅜	3¼		Elec Boat	900	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
38⅛	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	6100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
32¾	6½		Elec Pow & L pf	100	60	60	60	60
54	21	2	El PW&L 6% pf	1300	13¾	13	13	14
			Elec Sto Battery	600	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
49½	11		Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13⅜	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	200	17	17	17	
28⅜	3½		Equitable Off Bld	300	2	2	2	2
29½	4½		Erie RR	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	
23¾	3½		Erie RR 1pf	5400	18¾	18	18⅜	18¼
10	2		Erie RR 2pf	900	18¼	21	21½	22⅜
11½	3½		Evans Products	1500	18½	21	21½	22⅜
			Exchange Buffet	6200	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11½
				50	4½	4¼	4½	4½
			—F—					
11¼	2¼		Fairbanks Morse	300	8	8	8	8
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	34	34	34	33
102	18		Fed Min & Sm	100	92	92	92	
11⅜	⅜		Fed Motor Tr	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
6¾	1⅛		Fed Screw W	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
36	10¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	
31½	9¼	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	900	27½	26½	27½	26½
78	42		Firestone T & R	900	27¼	26⅞	27¼	26¾
109¾	42	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	400	73	72¼	72¾	72¼
18⅛	7½		First Nat Stores	1300	58½	58	58	58
20	4¼		Florshein Shoe A	100	18½	18½	18½	18
26¼	13⅝	.95e	Foster-Wheeler	1500	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
23¾	2		Fourth Nat Inv	900	24⅝	23¾	24¾	24¾
19	12		Foundation	1700	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½
80	12	7	Fox

Financial: News and Comment

President's Gold Bill Is Helped By Dollar Rise

Advance Abroad Spur to Action—Constitutional, Says Cummings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Swept along by a sensationally rising dollar on the foreign exchange, President Roosevelt's gold bill was favorably reported into the House today, with an assurance from leaders that it would be passed there this week.

Meanwhile, the forceful legal opinion of Mr. Homer Cummings, Attorney-General, has silenced most attacks upon the measure's constitutionality, although Senator Carter Glass (D.), Virginia, insisted that Mr. Cummings' ruling constituted "an illegal opinion." Other doubters, like Senator William G. McAdoo (D.), Calif., declared themselves satisfied with the statement of the nation's chief law officer.

As the first test of numerical support behind the bill, 15 out of 16 members of the House coinage committee voted to report it favorably, with the remaining member abstaining. The comic opera struggle for possession—and publicity—over the bill between this committee and the House banking and currency committee was actually rushing the bill toward enactment because of zeal to report it.

Seldom have members of the lower House fought with such fervor, conviction and historical reference, as these two committees have done. Few people ever heard of the House coinage committee. It has had only one bill in 30 years, and that regulated the size of peach baskets. (The committee has supervision over weights and measures, as well as coinage.)

But it has an ambitious chairman, he indulged in historical research, discovered that his committee was organized in '34, whereas the rival group, a mere stripling, only emerged in '65. Once the coinage committee handled important bills; but that was a long time ago.

Affronts Steagall

Anyway, Speaker Henry T. Rainey bowed to historical precedent, sent the bill to Mr. Andrew L. Somers (D.), Brooklyn, N. Y., and thus affronted Mr. Henry B. Steagall, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. In these circumstances, Messrs. Somers and Steagall scissored the text of the bill from a spare copy, pasted the enacting clause of the old Goldsborough bill on it, and nipped in under the wire. The Somers version, however, is the official text.

Meanwhile, as the dollar continues its sharp and steady rise in foreign exchange, irresistible force is given to the movement to get the bill through speedily, and release the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

Congressional supporters, with Mr. Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee, Democratic floor leader, today declared action is necessary to meet "operation of the British equalization fund," and to speed the desired assurances of confidence to the United States.

Financial experts, however, are not so sure that the dollar rise is blameable to the British fund. They believe that the very "confidence" which Mr. Byrns and the others ask, is largely producing the gain in the dollar as expatriated American capital begins to flow home. There is a general demand for dollars, which even the $2,000,000,000 fund would find it costly to counteract.

Moreover, if the bill does result in added confidence in the United States, the tendency for capital to flow Americaward will augment. Eventually, most observers believe that a balance between pound and dollar very near the old $4.86 parity will result.

Says Bill Constitutional

Only one amendment was applied to the bill in both houses. That provides for a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on his activities in administering the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. The Senate version makes this an annual report, sent to the President, but with the idea that Congress shall have ultimate check on operations. Secrecy in handling the fund, however, is to be preserved. The House version leaves the frequency of reports indefinite, thus allowing for a demand for information oftener.

The Attorney-General's report declares the money bill to be constitutional in every respect. Under the right of eminent domain, the Government can take over any property required for public use, and taking of gold is "unquestionably" a public service, Mr. Cummings declares.

Just compensation must be given, and the Attorney-General holds that payment for the metal in gold certificates in equivalent amounts of dollars constitutes full discharge. Value must be determined at the moment title passes to the United States. If, later, the value of the gold increases, that does not give the previous owner any right to secure increased reimbursement.

Today the need for quickly securing the mark-up profit from the impounded gold was admitted by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Notified of the sharp rise in the dollar ratio to both pound and franc, he declared that the American stabilization fund would prove very useful in this contingency.

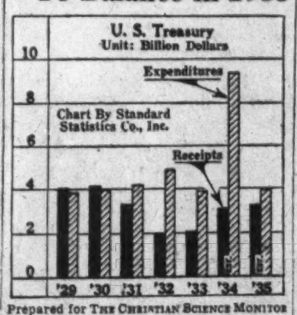
Gold Flowing In

Gold continues to flow heavily into the Treasury in response to the orders which first set last night as a last possible limit for exchange of gold for dollars, and then pushed the date indefinitely ahead. The Treasury has taken over $120,000,000 worth of gold bought by the RFC in the last two or three months.

But the shipments of gold from Europe now on the Atlantic and designed to test whether the new price of $34.45 will be paid, are in vain, Mr. Morgenthau announced. Only the old statutory price of $20.67 will be offered, since thus far domestic newly mined gold can alone profit from the high figure. Moreover, when the Treasury under powers now before Congress can enter the world market with its $2,000,000,000, there is no assurance that anything save the world price—which may even then be under the American price—will be paid.

When, however, the price offered for foreign gold does begin to rise on the strength of the $2,000,000,000 exchange fund, it is expected to attract great shipments from Europe until either embargo or a rise in the world price makes shipment impossible or unprofitable.

Expect Budget Near To Balance in 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE balanced budgets of 1929 and 1930 contrast sharply with the unbalanced condition in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Estimates of expenditures for the current year now half gone and the year ending June 30, 1935, indicate that the latter period will see the budget nearer to balance than in any year since 1931.

American Dollar At $4.97¼ Shows Further Strength

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The United States dollar with the brake off, moved against British sterling again today toward its own parity, crossed the $5 mark to $4.97¼ to the pound—the best since early November—then reacted to close at $5.01¼.

The last quotation was 6⅝ cents to the pound better than yesterday, when it closed at $5.04⅞.

The opening quotation was $5.03½, and the dollar appreciated under a demand for the repatriation of funds to America and the covering by speculators who had sold short but now see little prospect of depreciation while there is a good commercial demand.

The rate reacted from the best because of offerings.

The French franc strengthened under a speculative demand to 79.21 to the pound and closed at 79.65, as compared with yesterday's close of 80.15.

The improvement in the franc caused a rise in the gold price to 132 shillings, 10 pence a fine ounce, at which figure it was reported that America obtained the bulk of the £725,000 in gold offered on the open market.

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 24 centimes on the foreign exchange market today closing at 15.97 francs (6.26 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.605 marks (38.38 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.61 marks (38.31 cents to the mark).

Motorcycles Bought By War Department

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The War Department today announced the purchase of 534 motorcycles for $225,000 from the Indian Motor Company, Springfield, Mass., and the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Only two bids were submitted, and the order was divided between the companies each being awarded contracts for 267 machines.

The motorcycles are the first to be purchased from the $10,000,000 fund allotted the War Department by the Public Works Administration for motorization of the army.

Bids for light trucks will be opened Jan. 22.

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New Jersey Would Set Up Its Own Reserve Banking

Senator Offers Bill Seen as Counter to Federal Centralization Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18—A move to counter the current tendency toward banking centralization has been made in this State in the form of a suggestion from State Senator Emerson L. Richards of Atlantic City that a state central reserve bank might be set up.

Senator Richards has introduced a bill in the Legislature providing that the proposed bank should be state controlled. This would be guaranteed by the State holding the majority of the stock, the balance to be owned by member banks.

Close identification of the State with the new bank is further assured in the Constitution. This provides that the direction of affairs should be in the hands of a board of twelve, with the Governor, Commissioner of Finance and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance as ex-officio members. Only five of the directors would be named by the member banks, those issuing a preponderance of official representation.

In explaining the new measure, Senator Richards said that the new bank would not only act as fiscal agent for the State, but would also hold that appointment for municipalities, buying their obligations, acting as trustees, and issuing its own obligations against them. The bank would not compete with existing private institutions.

Member banks, he added, would carry their reserves with the institution, unless they were already carried with the Federal Reserve Bank. The member banks would discount their own obligations and would be permitted to borrow from the state reserve bank on collateral. Building and loan associations would also be empowered to borrow from the state reserve bank on collateral.

The move is regarded as an effort to preserve the local activity of state banks, which Senator Richards said are in danger of being either liquidated or turned into national banks as a result of recent and forthcoming legislation in Washington.

American-Japanese Council Is Hailed As Trade Promoter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Wide interest throughout the country in foreign trade circles engaged in promoting mutual trade with Japan has greeted the announcement of the formation, as of Jan. 1, of the American-Japanese Trade Council, under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council, an announcement says.

Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Consul-General of Japan, and Mr. Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, have now announced the personnel of the executive committee of the new trade council. The Japanese members of the executive committee are: Saburo Sonoda, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Reisuke Ishida, director and manager of the Mitsui & Co.; Takesaburo Kazama, manager of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha; Kazuo Takahashi, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N. Y. K. Line); Takeo Nakayama, manager of the Morimura Brothers, and Nobusuke Egawa, manager of the Nippon Ki-Ito Kaisha.

The American members are: Boies C. Hart, vice-president, National City Bank of New York; S. M. Crocker, vice-president, International General Electric Company; L. A. Osborne, president, Westinghouse Electric International Corporation; George C. Scott, president, United States Steel Products Company; Charles P. Perin, president, Perin Engineering Company, and Howard E. Cole, president, American-Asiatic Association. In addition, Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Horinouchi, have agreed to be ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Moderate Gains In The Radio Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

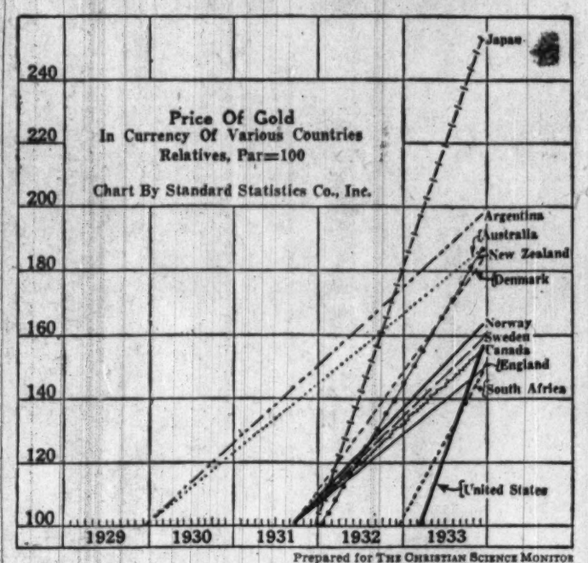
NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The radio trade is unlikely to return to the distressed state apparent in 1932, although it is still crowded, and to that extent potentially unstable. Progress has been made, but the outlook for earnings applicable to equity shares of radio companies is not yet impressive, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, adding:

"Price cutting, distress sales, excessive plant capacity and unwieldy inventories have not been eliminated, but their effects have been mitigated by adoption of the electrical equipment code. Prices were advanced, in some cases as much as one-third, to take care of higher costs under code operations. The rise, however, coincided with improvement in public buying power, and therefore did not restrict sales. Indeed, both unit and dollar volumes in the last quarter of 1933 are believed to have compared favorably with those of the final 1932 months.

"Productive capacity has contracted considerably during the depression, providing a foundation for conservative practices in the industry.

"Automobile radios will be given increased attention this year, continuing the gains made in 1933. Proportionate improvement in net income is not expected, however, for competition in these models is keen and profit margins, accordingly, are small."

Varying Degrees to Which Price of Gold Has Advanced



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE chart illustrates the varying degrees to which leading countries have permitted the price of gold to advance in terms of their currencies since leaving the inflexible gold standard.

This reflects both the variance in objectives of these countries and the strength or weakness of their currencies in foreign exchange after leaving gold.

News Notes—Canada

Dollar Devaluation—President Roosevelt's dollar devaluation plan is looked upon here as a distinct step toward restoration of commodity prices and improved business conditions generally in Canada as well as in the United States. "It is the very move that the business people of the United States have been seeking," declared a high Canadian authority. "It offers a real basis upon which business can build. Frozen assets should thaw out, and money, hoarded and in savings accounts, is likely to move back into circulation. Anything of that nature cannot help but prove to the advantage of Canada."

Stabilization—Prime Minister Bennett is said to be strongly in favor of stabilization of British, United States and Canadian currencies in relation to each other. The devaluation of the American dollar is viewed in Canadian financial and political circles as a step in this direction.

Trade Development—The basis for development of trade between Canada and Great Britain must be industrial and economic cooperation, declared Lionel Andrews, member of the executive council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. With Canada claiming equality with England in world markets, Mr. Andrews contends that cooperation must be sought as between equals negotiating trade by trade for the prosperity of every individual engaged in any particular trade. "The idea," Mr. Andrews said, "that Canada should send natural products to Great Britain, and Great Britain manufactured goods to Canada, is now out of date and useless."

Central Bank—"The proposed central bank for Canada must move slowly, and for a generation or even two, its sponsors must be content to test its capacities and wait for experience to make it serviceable," declared Prof. Gilbert Jackson of the University of Toronto. In the first stages the bank would have more to fear from too enthusiastic supporters than from its enemies, he said. "The bank," the professor continued, "must be launched with the good will and cooperation of the commercial banks, the 10 governments, and investment banking houses. It is also important that it should have the approval of the Canadian commercial banking interests."

Moving Pictures—During the last year 700 Canadian motion picture theaters used 25,000,000 feet of film, made and printed in Canada, with employment given to one film factory and two large laboratories for the development and printing of film. Nearly $75,000,000 is invested in factories, laboratories and theaters in Canada with more than $5,000,000 paid in taxes each year. Theater employees number more than 5000 with a total pay roll of about $10,000,000.

Motor Business—Improvement in the overseas business of the Ford Motor Company of Canada is most marked in Australia, India and South Africa, with deliveries far greater in the second half of the past year, declared W. R. Campbell, president of the company. New Zealand and Malaya companies also report an increase in the volume of business.

Chemical Imports—British chemicals are gaining in the Canadian market. During the six months ended Sept. 30, 1933, imports had a total value of $12,700,000. Canada's exports of chemicals in the same period increased by approximately $1,000,000 over the like period in 1932. Exports to the United States accounted for about 85 per cent of the gain.

Economic Planning—Economic planning under a central organization, with the assumption by the state of those powers which will make economic planning possible, is urged by Graham Spry, secretary of the League for Social Reconstruction. As showing the need for planning, he quotes government statistics showing that whereas total dividends for a group of 15 major protected industries in Canada increased from $74,202,000 in 1929 to $82,202,000 in 1931, wages in the same industries declined from $239,183,000 to $183,167,000.

Mineral Output—The estimated value of Ontario's mineral output in 1933 is placed at 28 per cent higher than for 1932. Production in 1933 will amount to $109,000,000, as compared with $86,510,525 in 1932. This includes metals, nonmetals, structural materials and clay products. The value of metal production alone is expected to equal $95,700,000, compared with $70,162,206 for 1932, a gain of 36 per cent.

Lumber Industry—An optimistic report, the first since 1926 for the Canadian lumber trade, was given by S. F. Rutherford, retiring president of the Montreal Lumber Association, at the annual meeting. He said that a great improvement had been recorded in Canada's lumber industry in the last six months. "At present," declared Mr. Rutherford, "stocks on hand are lower, and many more men are engaged in the industry than for several years." The demand from England for certain types of lumber has greatly increased, and exports to China, Australia and South Africa have shown substantial gains.

Construction Awards—Building contracts awarded for December, 1933, amounted to $8,207,600, compared with $4,190,000 for the like month in 1932. The total for the year was $97,289,800, or a decrease of 26.7 per cent from the total of $132,872,400 in 1932.

Rudolph Karstadt Plan Is Operative

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The plan for the readjustment of debt and capitalization of Rudolph Karstadt, Inc., German chain store company, involving a change in the status of the $13,793,000 outstanding first mortgage collateral 6 per cent bonds originally sold here, has been declared operative, according to an announcement made by the bondholders protective committee headed by Robert O. Hayward of Dillon, Read & Co. More than $10,600,000 principal amount of the bonds have been deposited with the committee under the plan.

The plan involves a cash payment of $75 with respect to each assenting $1000 bonds deposited in New York. Against this payment there will be a corresponding reduction in the principal amount of the bond, which will then be placed on an income basis. A cash payment of 315 Reichsmarks will be made with respect to each assenting bond deposited in Germany.

The committee expects that the plan will be carried out and that payment will be made on or about Feb. 5, to holders of certificates of deposit of record Jan. 31.

Potter Is Chairman Of Guaranty Trust

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Co., was elevated to the chairmanship yesterday, and W. Palen Conway, a vice-president, was chosen president. Mr. Potter will take the position formerly held by the late Charles H. Sabin.

The elections were made by the directors following the annual stockholders' meeting. Mr. Potter reported at the meeting that the bank's 1933 earnings were $24,562,622 compared with $22,936,959 in 1932.

"We believe," said Mr. Potter, "that the prohibition against banks underwriting securities will so curtail long-term credit facilities normally needed in this country that industry and commerce will suffer thereby."

Characterizing the bank deposit guaranty plan as "unsound," Mr. Potter said the trust company is participating in the temporary deposit insurance fund, but will defer its decision as to the permanent fund until it is determined what new legislation, if any, will be passed by Congress or the New York State Legislature.

Million-Dollar Incomes Shrink To 20 in 1932

Drop From 513 in 1929—Only Five Have Income Above $2,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The long list of wealthy individuals whose annual income reached or exceeded $1,000,000, in predepression days, and which five years ago totaled 513, dwindled to a mere score in 1932, according to a report by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

These 20 individuals had a total income of $35,239,586, and paid a tax of $15,534,321. The report just published shows that there were 3,760,402 individual income tax returns for 1932, of which less than one-half were taxable. The gross income reported was $13,764,294,643, the net income $11,185,499,309, and the income tax, $324,744,617.

Average Tax $86.36

Not one individual reported an income of $5,000,000 or over for 1932. The following table illustrates the drop in earnings:

Net Income Class	1929	1932
$1,000,000-$1,500,000	234	12
$1,500,000-$2,000,000	123	3
$2,000,000-$3,000,000	67	3
$3,000,000-$4,000,000	32	..
$4,000,000-$5,000,000	19	2
Over $5,000,000	38	..

The average net income for all returns was $2874.55. The average amount of tax liability for all returns was $86.36 and the taxable returns $174.13. The average rate for all returns was 2.90 per cent.

The number of corporation tax returns for 1932 filed up to Aug. 31 was 481,368, of which 78,775 showed net income amounting to $1,851,575,582 and income tax of $277,689,311. The number of returns showing net income decreased 91,908, or 53.85 per cent, as compared with the returns filed for 1931.

The corporation's net income total decreased $1,250,066,986, or 40.48 per cent under 1931. Corporation returns showing no net income were 348,954, an increase of 79,250 or 29.38 per cent, as compared with returns for 1931. Deficits reported totaled $6,420,293,721, an increase of $322,666,997, or 5.46 per cent.

Corporation Net Slumps

The gross income reported by corporations showing net income was $44,512,434,450 for 1931, compared with $27,158,732,012 for the year 1932. The net income was $3,110,642,568 for 1931 and $1,851,575,582 for 1932.

The total tax paid was $331,119,732 for 1931 and $277,689,311 for 1932. The gross income of corporations showing no net income for 1931 was $48,410,589,932, and for 1932 $38,493,029,862.

There were 3,420,995 returns filed for 1932 in the $5000 and under net income class, of which 1,535,101 were taxable. The net income of this group was $7,112,000,000 and tax paid was $42,200,000. This class showed the largest number of returns, the largest net income and the highest amount of tax paid.

The $5000-and-under class showed the largest gross income on all sources of incomes with the exception of that reported for tax on capital net gains and interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.

The $50,000-$100,000 class led in the income reported for tax on capital net gains, while the $10,000-$25,000 class led in the income from government obligations.

Mortgage Concerns Nearing Insolvency Pay Big Dividends

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—A state investigation disclosed today that four giant mortgage guarantee companies paid dividends totaling $13,150,000 in the depression years 1931 and 1932 at a time when they were already experiencing troubles which finally forced the State to take them over for rehabilitation.

A total of $2,374,000,000 in guaranteed mortgages and certificates had been tied up in these four companies, according to testimony in the Moreland Act investigation ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Hundreds of thousands of investors who bought these securities have been unable, for the present, to get any of their money.

The testimony was brought out before Commissioner George W. Alger, with George S. Van Schaick, state commissioner of insurance, in the witness chair.

New Ruling Allows Banks to Take Gold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau, last night, authorized Federal Reserve banks, the Treasurer of the United States, and assay offices to continue "until further notice" to receive gold coins and gold certificates and pay for them in other currency at their face value.

The new order modifies the previous order setting midnight last night as the deadline for turning gold into the Treasury.

Gold hoarding penalties, however, were not lifted if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the gold paid in had been hoarded.

Stabilization Fund Of $2,000,000,000 Is None Too Large

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—From the welter of opinion in Wall Street international banking circles regarding the Government's latest monetary proposals, one definite opinion emerges, and that is that the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund is none too large.

Huge as this fund is, foreign exchange experts say the task of keeping the dollar from rising during the transition to stabilization will probably prove Gargantuan, in view of the prospective return both of fugitive American capital and of foreign investment funds.

During the last several months the dollar has felt the selling pressure of American capitalists seeking to transfer funds abroad to escape a monetary unit of uncertain value, and of foreign investors desiring to bring their money home from America, but the weight of this selling has been removed with the value of the dollar now more definitely defined.

Cut loose of the balance wheel of the old automatic gold standard, the dollar is free to fluctuate on a demand and supply basis. This country normally sells more abroad than it buys abroad, and normally has favorable balance of payments. That is, there is usually a greater demand to buy dollars than to sell them. In the past, this disparity has been met largely through American lending abroad, or through importations of gold from abroad.

With foreign lending stopped, and the normal automatic gold movements of the gold standard days no longer working, the stabilization fund will be virtually the only source of dollars offered for sale, to make up for the disparity.

Another serious factor is the prospect that a large part of the fugitive American capital, as well as the normal foreign investments in American securities, may suddenly begin to flow back. There have already been early indications of such a movement, and if it reaches large proportions, it is expected that the stabilization fund will have to become a heavy seller of dollars.

It has been estimated that between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 of American capital is now temporarily residing abroad and that approximately as much normal foreign investment here has been taken home. The tendency of these funds to return might use up a large part of the stabilization fund in keeping the dollar down, although it is not regarded as likely that any big part of it will come back all at once.

The stabilization fund, in keeping the dollar down, will sell dollars to buy sterling or French francs, with which to buy gold in London or France, and if it cannot readily buy enough gold, it may invest in foreign bills of exchange and other forms of credit.

Favorable Farm Year For South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18—Proceeds from all crops grown in South Carolina and benefits derived from them amounted to $94,718,000, the "greatest crop wealth since 1930," according to latest Government statistics.

Mr. Frank O. Black, crop statistician, in commenting on these figures, declared the "farm situation presents a cheerful picture in comparison with recent years."

Based on Dec. 1 prices, the total estimated value of the principal field and commercial truck crops in the State amounted to $86,347,000, which was 67 per cent, or $34,525,000 greater than in 1932, and 22 per cent, or $15,490,000 above 1931. Farmers received $8,371,000 in benefits from cotton plow-ups and option profits.

"Per acre yields for all crops combined," the report stated, "were 22 per cent above 1932 and 24 per cent greater than the average for the years 1921-30.

"In this respect South Carolina is third in the nation, being exceeded only by Texas and Georgia."

Week's Bank Clearings Under Last Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Last week's bank clearings ran below those of the corresponding period last year mainly as a result of a sharp decrease in the New York figures. The total for the country, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was $4,162,182,000 compared with $4,431,588,000 a year ago.

New York's decline amounted to 8.4 per cent, while the total for all other centers was off only one-half of 1 per cent. The week's total was below that of the preceding week by $204,735,000 whereas a year ago there was an increase for the like period amounting to $52,117,000.

Wheat Exports Hold Even For Week Ended Jan. 13

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Jan. 13, totaled 4,042,082 bushels, as compared with 4,061,746 bushels in the previous week and 5,931,552 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 114,953,837 bushels, as compared with 178,088,164 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Australian Gold Output for 1933 Highest in Years

About 822,000 Ounces Mined Compared With 713,882 for Year 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's gold yield for 1933, estimated at nearly 822,000 ounces, is the highest for eight years. The value was about £5,000,000 in London, or £6,000,000 in Australia after adding the exchange premium of 25 per cent and deducting 2 shillings an ounce for expenses of realization.

The estimated total of 822,000 ounces compares with the yield of 713,882 ounces in 1932. It is made up by states as follows: West Australia, 635,930 ounces; Victoria, 60,000; New South Wales, 29,000; Queensland, 85,370; Tasmania, 7500; South Australia, 3200; North Australia, 1000.

Australia's record production was in 1903, when it reached 3,830,000 ounces, and the total output for the period from 1901 to 1910 was 33,412,800 ounces. From 1911 to 1920 the total was 17,428,245 ounces, and from 1921 to 1925 it was only 3,460,874 ounces.

Since 1929, when the gold output of the Commonwealth was only 427,159 ounces, production has steadily mounted, chiefly because of increased activities in West Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

The high price of gold, assisted by exchange premiums, has been the important factor in stimulating the renewed search for the metal and great improvements in mining and milling practices in recent years have reduced average working costs and have brought huge quantities of ore within the payable field.

Cost of Living Trend Downward During December

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The decline in the cost of living of industrial wage-earners, which began with a drop of 0.3 per cent in November after six months of steady advance, continued in December with a further drop of 0.6 per cent, according to the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Total living costs were 22.8 per cent lower than in December, 1929, but 2.9 per cent higher than in December, 1932.

The purchasing value of the wage-earner's dollar, in terms of the base 1923=100 cents, was 129.4 cents in December, as compared with 128.5 cents in November and 139.9 cents in April.

Food prices declined sharply in December, 1.8 per cent. They were, however, 6.1 per cent higher than in December, 1932, but still 33.7 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Rents showed no decline, holding the November level, which was 7.0 per cent below December, 1932, and 31.5 per cent below December, 1929.

Clothing prices fell off 0.5 per cent, which is the first reduction since April. They were, however, still 21.9 per cent higher than in December, 1932, but 22.1 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Practically no change was noted in the cost of coal. Compared with December, 1932, cost of this item increased 2.8 per cent and compared with December, 1929, it has fallen 9.0 per cent.

Indian Import Duty On Textiles Increased

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A bill recently introduced into the Indian Legislative Assembly and now effective provides for increased import duties on numerous articles, principally affecting textiles, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce.

The principal item affected of interest to American trade is the imposition of a duty of 75 per cent ad valorem on all fents.

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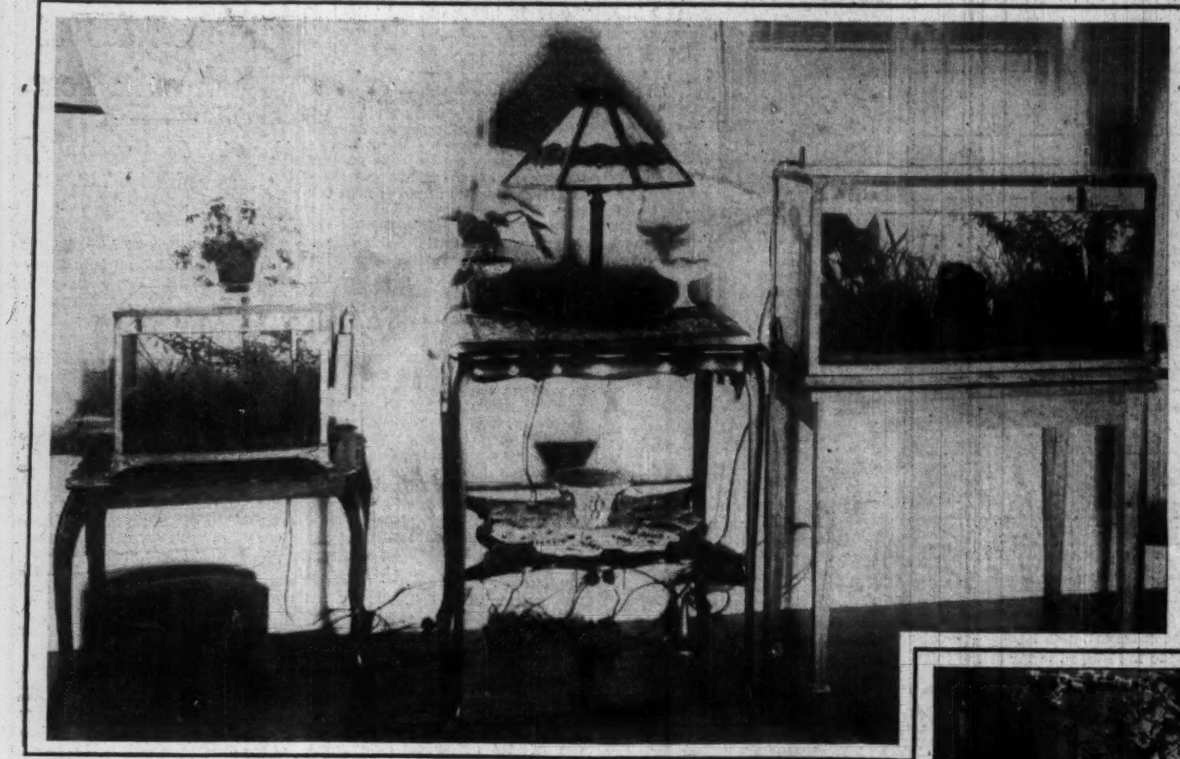
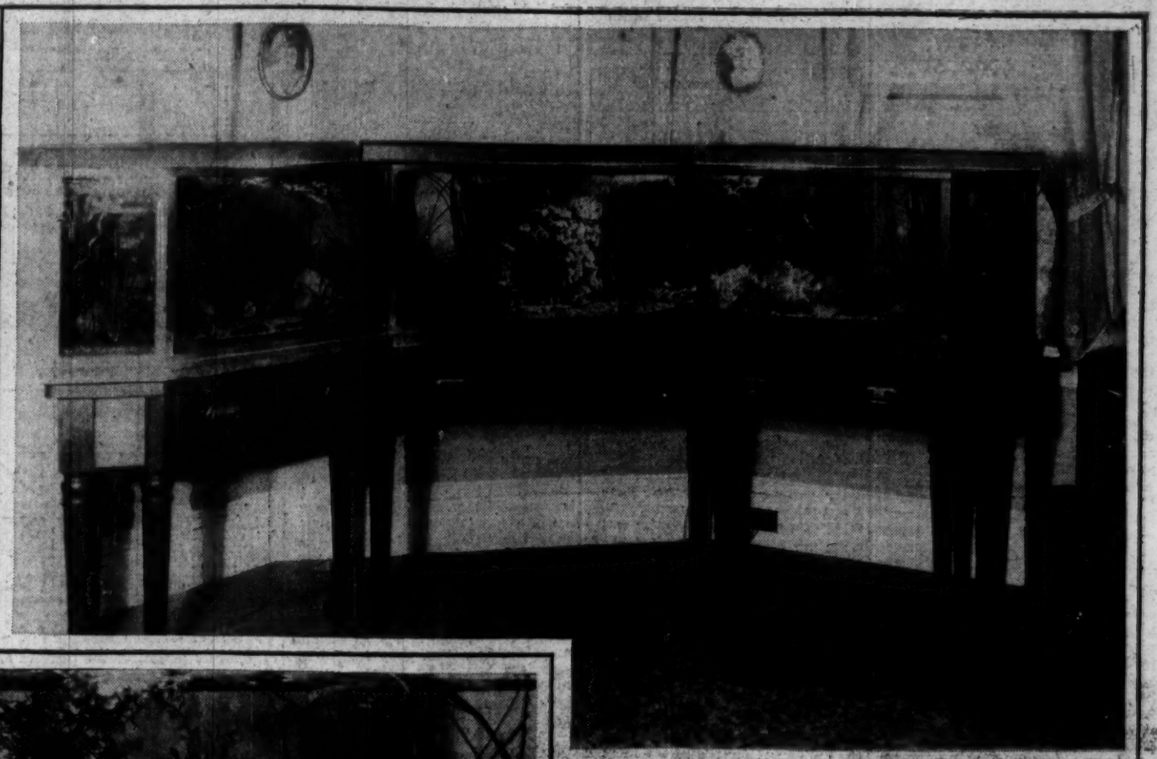
The Young Folks' Page





All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Two Aquaria, Located on a Heated Sun Porch. They Are Both Electrically Lighted and Heated. Upper Right—Something Quite Elaborate in the Way of an Aquarium. It Holds About 150 Gallons, and Is Divided Into Three Sections, Enabling the Groups to Be Segregated. Below—An Attractive Aquarium. In Such a Home the Gorgeously Colored Fish Are a Delight to the Eye.

The Hidden Elk

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

In Three Parts

Part I

AS WILLIAM THOMAS stepped from the bed of a dry brook, in the big woods north of Timbervale, he halted with a swift intake of breath. Never in his life had he seen an elk, and now here in front of him, not more than a hundred yards distant across a natural clearing, stood five of them, four does and a big buck with towering antlers. The late afternoon winter sunlight splashed their sleek brown coats with splotches of mellow gold.

William stood there motionless, fascinated. Then as he shifted his weight, a twig snapped beneath his feet, and up came five heads. The next instant there was a flurry of brown and gold, and the herd was gone. Gone—all except one! The buck stood his ground, his head high, his big inquiring dark eyes gazing steadfastly at the man-creature whose presence had sent his companions flying.

And then, to William's utter amazement, the buck came liesurely forward! The boy hesitated, on the point of flight. What should he do?

Suddenly he smiled. A few feet from him the creature had halted, and the two of them stood looking at each other. William stepped slowly forward. Down came the buck's head. The boy gently stroked the soft nose, then scratched the top of the head between the antlers, then the loose skin beneath the jaw. The big fellow liked to be scratched! The elk was old, that was evident—old and strangely gentle.

At the end of perhaps five minutes he drew his head up and then trotted slowly back across the clearing to vanish presently among the trees and bushes.

Timbervale—a Mountain Village

William made his way down the slope toward Timbervale. He was filled with wonder at the thing that had just happened. A tame elk in the big woods—why, it was almost unbelievable! And yet there must be some very good reason for it. . . .

Although a month had passed since William's parents had come to live in the remote mountain village, he had made few acquaintances. The first person he met, however, as he came out of the woods was Jacqueline Martin, the youngest daughter of the state senator and his wife, who lived across the street from the Thomas family. William and Jacqueline, both in the same class at school, had formed a quick liking for each other.

"Jacqueline!" he called to her excitedly.

She came eagerly forward. "What has happened?" she asked quickly. "You look all excited—"

"I am!" he exclaimed. And then he told her of his adventure. "The big fellow came right over to where I was standing," he concluded, "and he let me scratch him! I don't understand it!"

Jacqueline's lips formed a quiet smile. "I think I can explain it," she said. "That big elk must have been Old Charley—"

"Old Charley?"

"Yes, of course," the girl went on. "There's only one elk hereabouts that will let anyone come close to him. We call him Old Charley. He often follows people when they're in the woods, just because he likes to have his nose scratched. Everybody loves him! Twice last summer he came down all alone as far as the outskirts of the village, not a bit afraid."

"But what makes him so tame?" William asked.

Jacqueline shook her head. "Nobody seems to know. He's very old, perhaps that's why. I remember hearing about him when I was a little girl."

One afternoon a few days later William went up into the big woods again in hopes of meeting the friendly old fellow a second time. But he was disappointed; he saw no deer whatsoever. A week later he made another expedition. Toward the end of the day, on his way homeward, he caught a glimpse of a small herd in an open valley far to the east, and one of the number was a big buck. But there was no time for a closer investigation.

It was almost dark when he reached home. After supper there was a knock at the door. It was Jacqueline. She had a cake recipe that her mother had sent over, but after she had given it to Mrs. Thomas she spoke in a low voice to William. "Something important to tell you," she said. William noticed that her eyes held a troubled look. "It's about Old Charley," the girl went on. "There's to be a three-day open season on elk in Timbervale County. I learned about it just today—"

"An open season?"

"Yes. It means for three days hunters will be allowed to kill elk in these woods! Men with guns will come here from different parts of the State, and—and just think what may happen to Old Charley! It—it's bad enough to think of the other poor creatures—" She was abruptly silent, her lips quivering.

"It's wrong!" exclaimed William indignantly.

Jacqueline nodded. "My father says so, too. He voted against it in the Legislature, but it passed—just by a few votes. It's the first time in years that there's been an open season on elk hereabouts," she added.

William clenched his fists. A painful picture seemed to pass before his eyes: Old Charley, in hopes of having his nose scratched, leisurely picking his way across a clearing toward a hunter with rifle leveled and aimed . . .

"When does the open season begin, Jacqueline?"

"Day after tomorrow."

William bit his lips. Outside the wind made mournful sounds among the pines.

"If there was only something we could do!" murmured Jacqueline.

What to Do?

That night William lay awake in bed for a long time. If only there were something he could do! But what? The wind was still moaning among the pines: it seemed to be saying, "You're just a boy, and you're helpless! No matter how fond you are of the old elk, there's nothing you can do for him! Old Charley will have to take his chances along with the rest."

At last William fell asleep.

When he awoke the next morning it was raining. Heavy gray clouds blanketed the sky, and the air smelled of wet earth and of rotting leaves.

On the way home from school William said to Jacqueline, "Well, I'm off for the deep woods! I'm going to try to find Old Charley and fetch him back with me!"

The girl stared at him. "You mean—"

William nodded emphatically. "I'm going to fetch the elk home if I can possibly do it!" he repeated.

"And I —"

"Yes, there's one thing you can do, Jacqueline! Look about and see if you can find a place where we can keep him safely during the next three or four days."

"No need to worry about that," was the quick reply. "We can keep him right here in our back yard, and at night we can put him in the barn. I know my father will agree—absolutely!"

"Then it's up to me!" William's voice was resolute.

Rain was still falling when he left Timbervale and pushed forward into the woods. With the brim of his old felt hat pulled downward and the collar of his raincoat up about his ears, he made his way with head bent, following a woods trail that led eastward. Over his shoulder he carried a coil length of rope; a small bag of oats swung from his belt.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

NUACE
MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps postcards, photos, etc. Three styles. "Regular" for cards (large snapshots, etc. and "Junior" for single stamps, blocks, small prints, etc., in 6 colors. 100 to the package; Gold and Silver, 60 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision. 80 to the package. Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
88 GOULD STREET — READING, MASS.

Little Fish From the Tropics

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

AND now, as the radio announcers frequently preface their remarks, we have something new to make the home more pictorial and interesting. Tropical fish. Aquatic pets of remarkable beauty and wonderfully interesting habits.

Everybody is familiar with our old friend, the goldfish. He lived in a round bowl and was taken for granted by most of us. If he had a Latin name it was practically a secret; he was just a fish. You didn't collect him in numbers and delve into ichthyological lore.

The Guppy

But these new aquatic citizens from the tropics are different. There are so many breeds and nationalities that collecting them has somewhat the flavor of postage stamp pursuit. There is always something new to learn, some precious species to acquire—or novel gadget for their keep—so that the pursuit has a continual fascination.

The start in tropical fish raising seems to be the Guppy. The Guppy is about the smallest fish imaginable. He is a native of South America. At first glance he seems to be transparent but as he swims gracefully about, one sees that he is really iridescent. Some breeds of the Guppy are more highly colored than others.

A family of Guppies can live comfortably in an aquarium only a few inches long. And one can sit for hours with a reading glass, watching these interesting little fish go about their job of living.

Guppies are inexpensive, generally costing about 15 cents each. A small glass aquarium, all-glass, can be bought for 25 cents. And this is the usual start for the tropical fish collector. Twenty cents worth of food will keep these fish for weeks.

For the larger fish, a more sizable aquarium is needed. A fair one, for a beginning, costs about $1.50 and holds about five gallons of water. Equipped with planting and a few breeds of fish the cost will run up to $4 or $5. Of course, much larger tanks are obtainable.

The aquarium should be placed so it gets a few hours of sunlight every day. But too direct and hot a sun is not good for the fish. At night it can be lighted and the fish look very beautiful swimming about.

Varieties of Water Plants

Of course there must be a supply of oxygen for the fish. And this is supplied by planting the various green water plants which can be bought at the shops which sell the tropical fish. There are many kinds, some of which blossom. Two of the best for the purpose are called Sagittaria and Vallisneria. Then there are Anacharis, Moss Algae, Riccia and several others. If you like to go out into the country to dig your own, there are several wild water plants that will grow very well in the aquarium.

In arranging the tank, the first thing to do is wash it thoroughly. Then place it in the position it is to remain in and fill the bottom with two inches or so of washed gravel. A few stones can be added for ornaments. The plants are placed in the sand and water poured in. The tank is allowed to remain for several days to allow the water to become settled and warm. These tropical fish don't thrive in water below 65 degrees Fahr. and they are much better off in a balmy little sea of 75 degrees.

The temperature can be taken care of by a small electric heater equipped with a thermostat.

And now the big question! What kind of fish to put in the handsome new home. The community tank solves the problem. Fortunately a good many kinds of these fish will live happily in the same big tank. There are a few, though, which have to be kept by themselves on account of their uncharitable dispositions.

However, there are several breeds that will live more or less peaceably together. Such are the Glass Fish, Thick-Lipped Gourami, Platty, Swordtail, Molly, Guppy, Badis Badis, Rosy Barb and a few others. The dealer will tell you what kinds to put in the same tank.

Interest and Diversity

These little fish, who come from India, China, Siam, Africa, South America, etc., have widely diversified habits. There are the Live Bearers, Egg Layers, Labyrinths or Air Breathers and the Mouth Breeders. It would take a long article to describe the habits of each of these. But in every instance they are little short of marvelous. One must raise these tiny fish to appreciate them.

There is one thing more to put in the tank—the scavengers. The tank would soon become dirty but for the work of the well-known aquatic snail. The aquarium needs two of these to every fish. They are almost as interesting to watch as the fish. They wander all over the tank and keep it spotlessly clean.

Tropical fish require very little food. There is more danger in overfeeding than in giving them too little. The prepared food comes in small cans and a mere pinch to a fish is sufficient. A good rule is to give them only enough food to keep them eating for 10 minutes.

There is real entertainment and knowledge to be had in raising these tiny fish of other lands. And when you realize that a very good outfit can be put up in only a few feet of space in an ordinary room—well, you can see why tropical fish culture is so popular.

The Mail Bag

Legion Alpina, Mexico, D. F.

Dear Editor:

I would like to get letters from American or Canadian mountaineers and hikers, regarding mountain climbing and outdoor life in general and wonder if you would be so kind as to put me in touch with young men interested in this branch of pastime.

In starting a regular correspondence, I am sure, both the correspondents as well as I personally and my group of hikers would get benefits. There are indeed many interesting items, colorful and thrilling and sometimes even consternating, that can be written about Mexican volcanoes and snow-capped mountains.

Guillermo R. Jr.

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor and Readers:

Some two years ago I wrote to the Mail Bag, and since then I have found friends and interests through the Mail Bag department. In looking through the Mail Bag I have found people interested in everything from stamps to drama, but none interested in dolls. Please isn't there someone interested in them as a hobby and a collection.

My dolls, as a hobby, first came to me about two years ago. Up to that time they were just something to be played with. Probably very few people know that the earliest known doll was found many thousands of years ago, and that they are said to have been used by the women to frighten their husbands into subjection! One will find that dolls are interesting not only as cute little creatures to play with, but as having a fascinating background of history.

The hobby started quite by chance. It was about two years ago that a friend gave me her childhood dolls. They came from Iowa about the years 1870-75. They are lovely little creatures, about 12 inches tall, one being very blond and French imported and the other very dark and typically early American. With them I have their original bed and bed clothing.

Later I wrote a letter to the Mail Bag in the hopes of finding someone interested in making a collection. I found no one who was collecting, but I did find someone who wanted to help me to make mine larger, and from Piedmont, Calif., I received two lovely dolls that came across the plains from Boston, Mass., about 1864. With these came a large box with all their original wardrobe.

It seems as though my collection is to be mostly of period dolls, because some time after the little Boston ladies were given to me I was given a little Dresden china boy doll that is about 50 years old. Then, while visiting in the northern part of California I was fortunate enough to be able to purchase a wax doll that was made by Madame Marie Tassaud of France. The doll was made about 1780 and was exhibited at the first world fair in Paris. Recently a young friend gave me her grandmother's little family of china dolls, consisting of a father and mother, a baby and a Negro nurse. The dolls are about 70 years old and are only three inches tall.

In the last few months, the collection has broadened quite nicely, and I would like to correspond with someone interested. I am 19 and love dolls and am afraid I always shall. So anyone who has any interesting facts on dolls or has any, please write.

Sincerely,
Peggy MacLachlan.

Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the whole Monitor, especially the Mail Bag, the Children's Page, and the Young Folks' Page.

My interests are pets, sports, and stamp collecting. In the way of pets, I have two rabbits and one duck. The rabbits are Robert and Roberta, the duck is Quackenbos—Quack, for short. Maybe some of the Mail Baggers would like to take pictures of their pets and exchange them for others. In speaking of pictures, if some Mail Baggers have camera pictures or post cards of their part of the country, I would be glad to exchange them for some of my part of the country.

I have just had my eleventh anniversary and would like to hear from anyone, anywhere in the world of any age. It is a good way to get acquainted with people from other parts of the country.

With love to everyone (including pets),
John E.

Richey, Montana

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Mail Bag for quite a while and now I have decided to write. The Monitor has been an unending source of interest to me.

I am 16 years old and would like to receive letters from girls all over the world. My main hobby is horseback riding which I think is hard to equal. I live on a ranch in Montana and own some cattle, sheep, and a little bay trotting mare. I like music, and can play the piano, mouth-organ, and mandolin with varying success. I'm a junior in high school and sometimes write poetry.

Are there really any large ranches left in Texas? If there are, I would love to hear from a girl on one. I will answer gladly any letters I may receive, though, and I thank the Mail Bag so much for the friends I have gained through it. Janet B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mary P. (14), Long Beach, California.—From foreign lands. Interested in collecting stamps and post cards.

Ivy B. (17), Yorkshire, England.—From abroad.

Louise B. (17), Los Angeles, California.—Interested in camping and horseback riding.

Julia S. (17), Belle Center, Ohio.—Interested in journalism and music. Would like to locate, through Mail Bag column, cousins by the name of Schindewolf living in Germany.

P. F., Chicago, Illinois.—Interested in tennis, art, reading, and motion pictures. Would like to hear from England and from France, in French.

From Boys

Richard O. (13), Fairbanks, Alaska.—Interested in Scouting and outdoor life.

Gilbert W. (15), Fargo, North Dakota.—From foreign lands.

Donald C., Rochester, New York.—Collects stamps, pictorial post cards and matchbox covers.

Over 20

Julian C., Jasper, Florida.—Interested in art, music and literature.

Mavis N., Detroit, Michigan.—Would like to receive letters written in Spanish and French.

Esther B., Bowie, Texas.—From Egypt and India.

Helene A., Bronx, New York.—Interested in writing, dressmaking.

Will Esther B. H., Bronx, New York, please send in her street address. There is a letter waiting for her.

A Book of 'Whys'

100,000 Whys: M. Ilin. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Here is a great deal of miscellaneous and often quite surprising information gleaned from a trip of 20 steps or so around one room. The trip passes six stations: The Water Faucet, The Stove, The Cupboard and Range, The Kitchen Shelf, The China Closet, The Wardrobe. It begins with questions about ordinary things. Why does water put fire out? Certainly not just because it is wet; kerosene is wet, too. Can you make walls of air or houses of sand? Did you know that the fork came into use only about 300 years ago? And that one of the American Indian chiefs felt the white men would surely conquer them because the whites ate grain instead of meat? Why can you skate on ice but not on the floor? Which is warmer, three shirts or one three times as thick? Why?

Wonderfully interesting questions some of them, provoking questions about things so near at hand that we think we know all about them, yet apparently don't! These questions, and many others, are answered at the various stations in our trip about the room in a clear, simple, and instructive way.

Mr. Ilin has written several books for Russian boys and girls that have been translated into English and which tell in vivid graphic ways about the world we live in. In fact you will find that to embark on the unexplored country of a room is a really fine adventure.

How Abraham Lincoln Educated Himself

"I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, trying to make out the exact meaning of their, to me, dark sayings," said Abraham Lincoln. "I could not sleep when I got on such a hunt after an idea, until I had caught it; and, when I thought I had, I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over and put it into language plain enough for any boy I knew to comprehend.

"This was a kind of passion with me and it has stuck by me, for I am never easy now when handling a thought until I have bounded it north, and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it west."

Romance of Polar Exploration

Exhibition of Relics of Famous Explorers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SCOTT, Shackleton, Cook, Frobisher — what romance the names conjure up! What boy, having read of the heroic deeds performed by polar adventurers has not longed to know more about them?

Today it is possible to see, and in many instances actually handle, the relics of most of the British polar expeditions from Frobisher's time to our own, since an exhibition has been opened in the United Service Museum, Whitehall, where one may follow, step by step, the explorers' adventures.

Here may be seen the sledging flag which Captain Scott took with him on his final journey to the South Pole, and which was found in his tent by the search party eight months later. The navigation book kept by Lieutenant Bowers, one of the party who, with Captain Scott and three companions, reached the Pole on Jan. 18, 1912, a month too late, is open at the entry made on that date showing a diagram of the position where the tent and flag, left there by Amundsen, were found. Amundsen's black flag, brought away by Dr. Wilson, and discovered in Scott's tent, is also shown, together with a few bags of provisions found at Scott's last camp, which were never used owing to fuel having run out.

Of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expeditions many relics are on view including a few leaves of the Bible given to him by Queen Alexandra for his ship the "Endurance," which sank in antarctic waters after being crushed in the ice. The crew made for Elephant Island where, for four months, the party of 22 marooned men lived under an upturned boat. Two of the drinking mugs used during that time are shown.

Shackleton, with five other men, made a perilous voyage of 750 miles to South Georgia in a small, open boat, to get help for the party, and one can handle the compass he used during those sixteen tempestuous days to navigate the boat.

The diary Shackleton kept on his last expedition in 1922 is open at the final entry: "It is a strange and curious place, Douglas and Wilkins are at different ends of the island. A wonderful evening. In the darkening twilight I saw a lone star hover gemlike across the bay."

A large hunting knife carried in the arctic by Nares, and used also for eating purposes; a brush from the sledge "Marco Polo" used by Markham in 1875 to brush off the freshly fallen snow which otherwise turns to ice and adds greatly to the weight; a biscuit dropped by Sir John Ross's expedition in 1841, and found after it had been exposed to the cold region for 12 years; candles taken by Peary on his Polar expedition; a tablet of portable dessicated soup as used in voyages made by Captain Cook, and a strange little paper and wood sundial made by Dr. Wilson, and used on the Southern Sledge "Discovery" Expedition, 1901-04, are among the intimate relics.

A little sprig of berried holly, carried by Scott on his first antarctic expedition, prefaces the entry in the diary kept by Shackleton who served with him. Headed "Christmas Day Party" it reads: "Boiled plum pudding and made cocoa. Then we had jam to finish up, so were really fed for once."

The exhibition will remain open until March, 1934, and possibly longer.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

With the New Year

JANUARY 1934

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Senators Gasp At Airplane Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

shares of United Aircraft worth in May, 1929, the sum of $29,107,512.

Queried whether he did not consider the profit made on an original $207 investment somewhat out of proportion, he advised the committee that "the people made the stock market prices," and that he and his associates mad made the Pratt & Whitney concern a "going institution by energetic work and good management," and that its products commanded an international market and "had contributed to the advancement of American aviation."

Visibly astounded by the enormous profits to be made "on a shoe-string investment," the committee called upon Mr. William Sachs, member of the Missouri Republican State Committee, to reveal what, if any, pressure had been brought upon Postmaster-General Brown to award air mail contracts to other ambitious air lines.

Mr. Sachs, prone to circumvent the direct questions of the Senators, told of his connection as "go getter" for the Robertson Air Line, operating between St. Louis and New Orleans. His testimony, however, related more directly to a 5 per cent fee that Major Robertson yesterday accused him of demanding to intercede with the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Sachs declared that the Robertson group had asked him to go to Washington and obtain an air mail contract for their line. He said that no definite amount of fee was decided upon.

Asked by the committee why he had been chosen to go to Washington, he ventured the guess that it had been due to his position "as a public man," and because of the way he had convinced post office officials of the undesirability of moving the St. Louis airport to East St. Louis. He stated that it was during a dinner given by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to Assistant Postmaster-General Warren Irving Glover, that he first met Major Robertson.

Mr. Sachs briefly outlined the trip made to Washington and his interview with the Postmaster General. He said that he advised Mr. Brown the Robertson group wanted the Post Office Department to advance $160,000 to $165,000 toward assisting the Robertson Air Line between St. Louis and New Orleans.

He said he argued with Mr. Brown for this sum and pointed out the desirability to have a prosperous line operating out of St. Louis.

The Postmaster-General, he explained, replied "You're asking concessions for a man who has already been helped, and sold one line at a profit of $300,000."

Court Congestion Almost Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

mendation that the district courts of the Commonwealth should be reorganized into four circuits, with full-time judges presiding.

Under the testimony of these two men, the district court system of Massachusetts emerged as a slow, cumbersome, slipshod machinery of prosecution, with part-time judges appearing for a few hours a day and leaving while cases piled up and justice cooled its heels.

Forced to Bargain

Mr. Simpson declared that the Suffolk district attorney's office is so congested with criminal business that he is forced to bargain. His declaration of sentence bargaining, reaffirmed later by Dr. Lowell, was made in his explanation of the commission's recommendation that defendants be required to elect district court or jury trial with right to appeal on law and the sentence.

Professor Simpson explained what he meant by sentence bargaining.

"When a man is given two years in the district courts," he said, "he goes to the district attorney and tells him he will accept a sentence of one year or a $500 fine and that if the district attorney does not accept, he will try the case for a whole week."

He said the recommendation depended on the establishment of the circuit courts, for, according to him, it would be dangerous to put the plan into effect at present because all would elect a jury trial and the lists would become so jammed that the defendants would force settlement.

Congestion Scandalous

Dr. Lowell maintained that the congestion of cases is almost scandalous and questioned if such conditions were not nearly a denial of justice. The Constitution says justice may be had without delay, the educator declared. He envisaged the fault in the system which permits cases to pile up and the remedy as getting more work into the district courts.

Defending rotation of judges under the proposed consolidation of the district courts, Professor Simpson declared the virtue of judges knowing the locality and men where he presides is overestimated.

The important thing is to know the evidence, the professor said, adding that the average judge does not know as many men in his district as he professes to know.

Professor Simpson declared the criminal business in a district court did not take any great time, so it had been recommended to consolidate the criminal and civil lists.

He said the present system was essentially wrong, citing instances of judges sitting in one or two courts the same day, trying before an auditor one day and sitting as a judge the next.

Protection Is Sought By Attorneys Against 'Stealing Their Cases'

Honest lawyers ask the same degree of protection accorded "mechanics, garage owners, hospitals, and boarding house keepers," in a bill heard today by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, granting the attorney a lien on his client's action from the commencement of suit.

The proposed bill, a copy of a New York law, favored by Prof. Frank L. Simpson, head of the Massachusetts Crime Commission, was described as designed to prevent unscrupulous lawyers from "stealing cases" from honest members of the bar, and clients from settling cases "over their heads."

Further discoloration of Massachusetts's famous "blue laws" would result under a law discussed before the Joint Committee on Legal Affairs, according to Dr. Robert Watson, secretary of the Lord's Day League. The bill would grant to variety and fruit stores, now permitted under the law to do only a restricted business on Sunday, the right to add to their sales those of food and fuel.

Dr. Watson declared the bill to be only one more step in throwing the door wide open on the Lord's Day. Senator Charles A. Stevens of Lowell, however, said the law would be a boon to many families faced with emergencies on Sunday.

Abuse of the use of the divorce courts would be prevented in a bill for the protection of divorced persons, Representative Samuel Eisenstadt, of Boston, said in introducing it in the House today. The plan, he said, would bring about discontinuance of non-suiting of libels in divorce cases after a decree has been granted but before it has become absolute.

"A new low industrial accident record for 1934 was asked today by the Massachusetts Safety Council in an invitation to 900 corporations throughout the state to unite in a year-long campaign for safety.

A $100 trophy, donated by the Metropolitan Electric League, will be awarded to the concern establishing the longest period of continuous man hours worked without accident. The present record is held by the United Shoe Machinery Company with an achievement of 6,720,408 hours made last year.

A slump in safety activities among all public utility corporations during the years of the industrial depression is noted by Mr. Lewis E. MacBrayne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, who emphasizes the importance of reviving safety work before the men now on CWA jobs are absorbed back into industry.

Charter Commission Advises Old Set-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

doubtedly mean elections run on a party basis.

Almost equally significant is the recommendation that the Mayor be a candidate to succeed himself, and that the present City Council of 22 members should be supplanted by a council of 11 members to be elected at large.

The report would strengthen the Finance Commission by ending the five-man, chairman-only-paid type of commission as at present, in favor of a three-man commission, all paid, with the chairman receiving $6500 and the members $6000 a piece.

Department heads would be called on to submit their estimates to the Mayor, who would then submit them to the Finance Commission, which would later make its recommendations to the Mayor.

Another important technical recommendation is the one providing that one-third of the City Council may compel the council to vote on a loan order 14 days after the Mayor submits it. At present a loan may be delayed for 60 days by a majority vote of the council.

Proportional representation, considered by the research bureau one of the most desirable reforms that could have been recommended, received only minority support and even by its supporters it was proposed that the opinion of the voters should first be sought.

Excepts Mayor Mansfield

The commission takes the position that the recall should not apply to the present Mayor, since he was elected for four years, before this provision could become operative. But it makes the provision that the Mayor may seek reëlection applicable to the present Mayor.

The commission further urged that all tax limits affecting the city, be abolished. Declaring the present arrangement whereby the Mayor and school committee must come to the Legislature annually for the setting of the tax rate to be unsound, the commission proposed that the various city departments should study their needs and set their requirements accordingly.

Without making any specification the commission suggested reduction in the expenditures of the welfare department, reorganization of the department by reducing the number of overseers on the welfare board, establishment of the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare as the responsible administrator.

Recommendations of the commission and several municipal organizations will soon become the subject of legislative hearings looking toward the amendment of the present charter of Boston.

The members of the Special Commission are Senator Theodore Plunkett, chairman; Judge Michael H. Sullivan of Boston, vice-chairman; Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, Representatives Christian A. Herter of Boston, Chester W. Chase of New Bedford, Clayton L. Havey of Roxbury, William H. Doyle, Frank J. McFarland of Jamaica Plain, and John J. Attridge of Boston.

To Germany, France or the League?

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Saar Plebiscite Involves European Relations

Future Ownership of Coal Mine Area Is a Major Question in Settling Post-War Problem.

Peace Tinges Saar's Horizon

(Continued from Page 1)

plebiscite—or at least merely a nominal plebiscite.

Vice-Chancellor von Papen, who is peculiarly interested in the question of the Saar, has broached the matter on a number of occasions in French industrial circles. The proposition is that the Saar shall revert to Germany, the mines shall be bought back, but that French interests in the mines shall be safeguarded and special arrangements be made for the industrial exchanges between the Saar and France.

For one of the crucial points is that the Saar trades with France on a considerable scale—something like 2,000,000,000 francs a year. There is a natural commercial connection of the Saar and France. It could not be disturbed without inconvenience to both parties.

So substantial is this connection that there is reason to believe that certain German goods enter France by the gateway of the Saar. Apparently Germany, the Saar and France, equally acquiesce in an arrangement which is advantageous to all three.

It would seem that it should be easy to come to an accord. Yet French interests are still opposing an arrangement. It is recalled that Mr. Lloyd George believed in 1919 that the inhabitants of the Saar would not return to Germany. When Germany took possession of the Saar basin in 1815 it was against the will of the British statesmen, and it was characterized by terrorism which has not been forgotten.

* * *

Now there is some insistence on the fact that the plebiscite cannot be evaded by France and Germany without violating the Treaty of Versailles. The population of the Saar is the sole judge of the expediency of permitting France, Germany, or the League of Nations to govern it. It cannot be disposed of without its consent.

Herr von Papen recently accorded an interview in which he said: "The plebiscite is known in advance. It will be favorable to us. It is useless to inflict on France the bitterness of a defeat. We shall be happy to come to any reasonable economic arrangements with France."

To this assertion French voices are raised: "Neither Germany nor France has the right to propose an arrangement, because the Saar belongs neither to one nor to the other. The Saar inhabitants alone must decide, and it is for the League of Nations to organize the plebiscite in such manner as to assure the liberty, the secrecy, and the sincerity of the vote."

It is undeniable that the people of the Saar cannot be treated as chattels. Yet there is nothing to prevent France and Germany from reaching a provisional accord. They are on the point of doing so, unless something unexpected intervenes.

Roosevelt Protests Party Leaders Being 'Back Door' Lawyers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — President Roosevelt yesterday hit straight from the shoulder at several prominent members of the Democratic National Committee who, refraining from public office, practice law instead in the nation's capital and sell for large profits their alleged influences with government officials.

Such a practice, Mr. Roosevelt declared he had felt all along—and without mentioning names—was not in keeping with the ideals of the Administration. Individuals guilty of these activities, he implied, are practicing deception when they claim to have access to the back door.

The President referred further inquiries to Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, in his capacity as Democratic national chairman. But his warning, it is felt may be a deterrent to familiar political lobbying practices which were multiplying in the Capitol. Individuals involved are well known and the possibility of a full-dress scandal was present.

Publicity, however, has been previously thrown on their activities, and with President Roosevelt himself openly condemning such practices, the work will at least be driven under ground. One more safeguard against patronage abuses has been taken and the public stand of the Democratic Party, at least, is a bit cleaner.

Boston Art Notes

Charles Emil Heil

At Doll & Richards there may be seen water colors painted by Mr. Charles Emil Heil. The artist is better known here in Boston for his portraits of birds made with inordinate meticulousness.

The aquarelles made of late show the same tidy performance, the same precise rendition. Mr. Heil has undertaken new subjects and his curiosity has led him to a number of agreeable themes. Flowers, individually depicted, are among the more beautiful subjects—yellow roses, "Indian pipes," morning-glories.

Outdoor scenes are treated in tranquil mood, in detached pictorial manner. Mr. Heil selects a few houses of the tenement district, a cloud, an autumnal scene. Each has its distinguishing colors, its characteristic light. Nothing is treated with harshness, everything has the imprint of a gentle hand.

Junior League

Mr. Frank Swift Chase is exhibitor at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. His pictures are all landscapes painted in oil, and the subjects treat Woodstock and Nantucket.

Mr. Chase's work is modest. He selects views of the outdoors noted for their quiet splendor. He paints them with a varied, though subdued palette.

Arts and Crafts

A collection of water colors by Mr. C. Howard Walker is exhibited at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street. These are portrayals of bronze statues of himself and ancestors, erected by Emperor Maxmilian. The memorial, a very elaborate project, was never completed; only 28 of the 40 statues were made. Mr. Walker has conveyed the character of the bronze efficiently, so that we may gain a clear idea of the characteristics of these monuments.

D. A.

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Rock Garden Plants
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Long Island

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Sale on Now Reductions to 50%
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Exclusive but not expensive

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A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
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Opposite Jackson Theatre

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Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
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Pure Silk Slips, $1.59; Satin Chemises, $1.58
Pure Silk Gowns, $2.58
Pure Silk Panties, $1.59
Gowns, Negligee and Lounging Pajamas, $2.75 and up

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EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
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DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
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Honest and Efficient
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Majestic Cleaners & Dyers
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LYNBROOK
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

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JEWELER
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

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Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
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Call Mamaroneck 451 or 687
Holzer's Electric Shop
Now at Our New Location
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GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

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NEW YORK

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Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

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REPAIRING
STORAGE
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Sunday Dinner 85c
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Westchester's Most Complete Shop for Men and Boys
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Bridal Veils and Hats made to order
$2.95—Ready to Wear—$5.50
Hats from our work room $6.50 up.

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$23.50 and $27.50
Were $35 and $50
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Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents $5 and $7.50
Free Parking to our patrons in rear of our building.

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For Good Work
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FAMOUS SINCE 1847
OUR OWN MAKE
Assorted Hard Candy and Peanut Brittle 25c pound

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CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

"If it's made of rubber we have it"
WINTER SPORT SUPPLIES
SKATE OUTFITS (Shoes and Skates)
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Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
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"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

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We Mail or Deliver
Special Party Candies and Gifts
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PINE TREE COFFEE SHOP
DINNERS 50c and 75c
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NEW YORK

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Dinner 75c and $1.00

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Garage
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COAL
OIL—WOOD
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NEW YORK

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COATS
FROCKS
SUITS

And all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble

H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

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REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

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at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y

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Successors to S. ABBASS
Complete Lines of All Kinds
Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruits Vegetables Daily
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Sold only by
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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Frocks as Low as $3.98
Coats as Low as $24.75
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Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
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Furriers Since 1857
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We're Holding
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Three prizes are offered in each contest, for the best three quilts and the best three afghans made of Empsall materials. Enroll when you buy your materials . . . NOW!
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EMPSALL'S

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Daily Features

All Nature

Bee Balm

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIME during the middle of July," writes Mr. J. D. P. of Fairfield, Conn., "I was tramping afield with my son, following a narrow rill along a rocky coarse. There were no paths and we fairly 'broke trail' all the way. Trees were extremely thick on either side of the stream and it seemed to us like a strip of virgin woods. Rounding a bend we came suddenly upon a patch of brilliant crimson blooms, a most dazzling array, growing on a small 'mud bar.' I inclose a pressed blossom. Can you tell us what it is and how rare?"

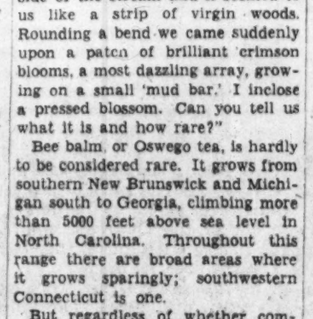
Bee balm, or Oswego tea, is hardly to be considered rare. It grows from southern New Brunswick and Michigan south to Georgia, climbing more than 5000 feet above sea level in North Carolina. Throughout this range there are broad areas where it grows sparingly; southwestern Connecticut is one.

But regardless of whether common or rare, one always experiences a thrill at finding a patch of brilliant flowers one has not noticed before. In the case of this flaming member of the mint family, not even the rare cardinal flower can surpass it for beauty, as the sun's rays glorify what has been hidden in the heavy shade of tall forest sentinels.

Like all mints, bee balm has a square stalk, which is quite noticeable when one tries to roll it between thumb and finger. The leaf is oval, broadest at the base, borne on short, hairy red stems. Flowers are scarlet, terminal, and tubular. The pistil and two long slender stamens extend from under the tip of the upper lip. Flower buds open at the center of the head first and continue blooming in rings outward, for nearly a month.

Best adapted to sip the nectar at the bottom of the long tubes are bumblebees, certain long-tongued moths and butterflies, and that dainty little feathered friend whose favorite color is red and orange, the ruby-throated humming bird.

Junior Cross-Word No. 81



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

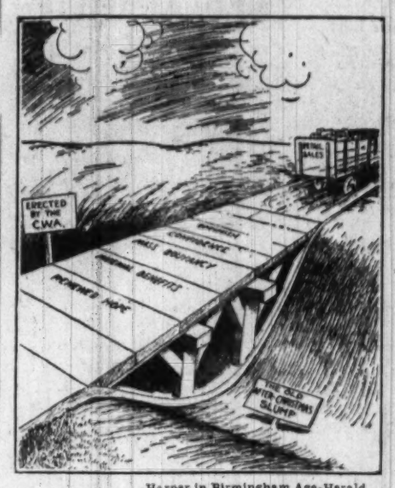
1—Composition of lime, sand and water.
7—Article.
8—Month of the year.
10—Exclamation.
12—Father.
15—Myself.
16—To fasten.
18—To coop or shut up.
20—Raw materials.
21—Every one.
23—To bend.
27—Chinese weight.
29—Something to sleep on.
31—Compass point (ab.).
32—Devoured.
34—In continuance.
36—Twists of rope.

Down

2—Musical note.
3—Conjunction.
4—Type measure.
5—One of the signs of the zodiac.
6—Fleshy.
9—Nevertheless.
11—Belonging to him.
13—A fruit.
14—Dover is capital and second largest city of this State (ab.).
17—Greek letter.
19—Omaha is largest city in this state (ab.).
21—Long robe of white linen.
22—Relation of Isaac to Abraham (Bib.).
23—Tampa is third largest city in this state (ab.).
26—Moist.
28—Possessive pronoun.
30—To put on.
33—Diminutive suffix.
35—Bismark is capital and fourth largest city in this state (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Cartoons of the Week



—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald
One of Those CWA Improvements

—Hanny in Philadelphia Inquirer
One of Them Must Be Out of Tune

—Cluff in Rochester Times-Union
An Object Lesson

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
For Smoother Going

—Cluff in Rochester Times-Union
Greasing the Way

—Knox in the Evening Tennessean
That's What Keeps the Pot Boiling

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Pressed Down and Running Over"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lansdowne, Penna.

AN ENGLISH woman for whom Christmas seemed to hold few possibilities this year, as compared with the abundance of good things enjoyed in years past, had decided it was no use trying to make any Christmas plum puddings. The man who reads the gas meters, who also hails from overseas, on his last call before Christmas rather wistfully remarked that he wished he could once more taste an English Christmas plum pudding. The woman replied that she wasn't making any this year. There would be no turkey dinner, so what was the use?

The meter man went his way, but the woman's thoughts took a new turn. She would so like to be able to give him a little taste of home. Before long, out came the cookbook, and, yes, here was a recipe that was much less expensive than the one she used to use. Let's see—and then she was on her way to the stores for candied peel and dried fruits.

Never once did she think about what she and her family would have before the pudding course. But, in sweet compensation for her loving thought, she was that day informed that she was to receive a present for herself and her family of a whole turkey dinner, enough for a family twice their numbers!

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Be very careful not to accept advertising that is inclined to promote intemperance," was the advice given to Ohio newspaper publishers in a bulletin recently issued by the Ohio Newspaper Publishers Association after consultation with Col. John A. Hughes, State Liquor Director.

There are still villages in India where only one man receives a newspaper. Crowds gather around him to hear him read the news as they did in American villages a century ago.

"Send us three or four rough and ready graduates, prepared for battle, for every one of the polite type," said Henry Justin Smith, managing editor, Chicago Daily News, in an address at the annual convention of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, Chicago, December 29, 1933.

"The journalist is the modern herald," says William D. Bowman in "The Story of The Times" (London). "He blows the trumpets of Fame, and blazons the achievements of others, but concerning his own fortunes he is mute."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Law

OF THE three main divisions of the Hebrew Bible (the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa or Holy Writings), the first, and in many ways the most important, is the Torah or Law. The Hebrew word *Torah* means literally "instruction." The Torah consists of the first five books in our Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

Italics in the Bible

WORDS shown in italics in our Authorized Version of the Bible are not so printed for the sake of emphasis. On the contrary, they have no direct counterpart in the original but were added in English by the translators to bring out their concept of the meaning more clearly.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUTH is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—MILTON

In Lighter Vein

—London Opinion

"Yes, will you please send them along to Mr. Tomkins, The Willows, Hazel Gardens. As I shan't be able to call on the poor chap this week I think I'd better eat half of them now."

Defined!

"Pa, what's a matrimonial bureau?

"It's one with six drawers packed with women's fixin's and one necktie."

Fire Prevention

"Going to a fire?" asked the traffic officer sarcastically of the speeding motorist.

"W-well, not exactly," answered the motorist. "Just trying to prevent one."

"Yes, and how were you going to do that?"

"Well, the boss said that's what he'd do if I were late again, and I was hurrying to get to the office in time."—*Bee-Hive.*

Strong!

"Look, Daddy," said wee Robert, "I pulled up this cornstalk all by myself."

"My, but you are strong!" exclaimed father.

"I guess I am, Daddy. The whole world had hold of the other end of it!"

Playing Safe

Master: "Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?"

Maid: "Yes, sir, but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side, I said you would let him have something on account tomorrow.—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

Timely Query

Dave: "We've been going about together for 10 years now! 'Ow about us getting married!"

Kate: "Oh, Dave, are you sure it's not just a passing infatuation?"—*Smith's Weekly.*

Today's Golf Story

Golfer (to partner): "Look at that girl dressed like a man. What are her parents thinking of? It's disgraceful."

Partner: "That, sir, is my daughter."

Golfer: "I beg your pardon. I didn't know you were her father."

Partner: "I'm not. I'm her mother."—*Dragonettes.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Artistic Trays

A GIRL came to my door with artistic trays. One was made for a lady who wished to preserve a piece of a very old Paisley shawl. The girl had taken an old walnut picture frame the lady had in her attic, and had put metal handles on it and placed the piece of shawl under the glass. She then pasted an outer back covering of green felt.

Another was made from a long narrow Chinese etching, and the girl had mounted this on a parchment paper background. Still another was made by using a design from an old wall paper that had been on the walls of an eastern home for 20 years. Miss B. R. L.

Bird Feeders

A BOY who has had some instruction in manual training makes and sells bird feeders. He makes three types: the hanging feeder, which is suspended from a tree limb; the tree feeder, which is fastened against a tree; and the window feeder, which is fastened to the sill. All are of simple construction and are painted neatly, and they find a ready sale. Miss A. C. H.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

225

To all intents and purposes the case was a mystery until said the chief of police the evidence was discovered by one of our detectives hidden under a divan in the living room's corner

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Yes, Ethel, your chance of becoming a famous musician is 32 per cent better if they can't spell your name and 38 per cent better if they can neither spell nor pronounce it.

Humorist: The manager of a London store says that everybody gave everybody else slippers as Christmas gifts. There is a wave of joyous anticipation among puppies.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lovest" in John 21:15-17 (Mrs. L. C. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Some years ago I read an article by Lord D——, and in it he gave the translation of "lovest" in John 21:15-16 as meaning "spiritual love." Both times Peter answered with a word meaning "a human sense of love."

In the seventeenth verse, as I remember, Peter seems to have sensed what Jesus meant, and answered with the higher meaning. If it is not asking too much, I should appreciate your explanation.

Jesus spoke in Aramaic, but the Greek manuscripts indicate that the Way-shower in his first two questions to Peter used a word represented by the Greek *agapao*. Both times Peter responded with a word corresponding to the Greek *phileo*. There is a difference between these words. Dr. Scofield notes: "Gr. *phileo*, 'am fond of.' It is a lesser degree of love than *agapas*." In comparing the two words, the Oxford Companion Bible says:

1. *Agapao*—to regard with favor make much of a thing or person, on principle. The cause or ground of No. 2.
2. *Phileo*—to kiss, to be fond of, having regard to feeling as distinct from principle. The demonstration of No. 1. Hence No. 2 is never used of man's love to God: this is always No. 1.

It would have been a pleasant story indeed if in replying to the third question, Peter had used *agapao*. The facts are, however, that for the third question, Jesus himself is recorded as using *phileo*. And Peter for the third time replied with *phileo*.

This is no place for a metaphysical discussion of the words; but it is of sufficient interest to note that the record would indicate that the Way-shower was compassionate enough to reach down a hand to Peter after the disciple had failed to attain the higher ground.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. Trees

There are approximately 1125 varieties of trees in the United States.

Peanut Not a Nut

The peanut belongs to the family of the common pea and bean, rather than to the nut family.

The Bible: Best Seller

Thirty million Bibles are sold annually throughout the world, or more than 80,000 a day. This places the Bible in the position of being the best seller.

"Three Squares a Day"

The average American eats about 1355 pounds of food annually, or 3¾ pounds daily.

U. S. Population

The population of the United States of America is about 5 per cent of the world's total.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More and Better Baths*

By CARMACK

Last night I woke up about midnight and found myself shivering to beat the band—
I curled up as tightly as I could, but still I didn't feel very warm—
Finally I left my basket and hopped up on the foot of the Boss's bed—
There I snuggled up in the soft covers and was soon warm and comfortable and sound asleep—
And would you believe it, the Boss told his mother about it this morning and said I had helped to keep his feet nice and warm?!
The only trouble was she said if I made a regular thing of it the Boss would have to bathe me oftener—Oh, Shucks!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Charters for Financial Privateering

A BUSINESS corporation which under the description accepted by one of its officers "could do almost anything except solemnize marriages and hold religious services" is one of the monstrosities brought forward in the hearings this week before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on bank troubles in Detroit. Yet this corporation is not unusual. The State of Delaware has chartered some 40,000 corporations still in business in the United States, and it is safe to say that most of them have about the same latitude. Almost equally unrestrained are the corporate offspring of some other states that have not been able quite to keep up with Delaware in the race for laxity of incorporation laws.

One criticism made of the Guardian Detroit Union Group was that one of its banks made loans secured by stock of a holding company whose only assets were stock in the same bank, thus getting around the law which forbids national banks to lend money on their own stocks. Testimony Tuesday by the former chairman of the board of the bank chain indicated that one subsidiary or holding company was incorporated in Delaware in order to be able to do things in Michigan that were forbidden to banks chartered under Michigan laws.

This is an example in the financial field of an evil that has been rampant in general corporate business ever since New Jersey started the first charter mill, was followed by West Virginia and Maine and eventually outdone by the vest-pocket state across the bay. Since then there has been a progressive cheapening of the laws respecting integrity of company officials in most other states. The situation as to business charters is akin to competition between states in the easy chartering of too many banks. When the holding company and investment subsidiary enter the field the problems overlap; and probably a federal incorporation law requiring a federal charter and the meeting of national standards by organizations in interstate business is the only adequate remedy.

The question is part of the still larger one of obtaining desired uniformity in the various regions under a Federal Government which tries to combine local autonomy with national authority. Germany has just taken vigorous steps to centralize the too-scattered and disruptive powers of the German states; the necessity was earlier seen in the unification of Italy; an opposite influence is seen in the various separatist agitations in Spain or the independent strength of Brazilian states; and Great Britain has been assiduously working out some understanding about the distribution of authority in the British Dominions.

The American states live a singularly close-knit life. The need for uniformity of laws has been felt in such realms as marriage and divorce, motor traffic regulation, taxation, mortgages, land titles, inheritance and criminal laws. In regard to bankruptcy the need was seen early enough to be provided for in the Constitution. But Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson all urged without avail some form of federal incorporation law. Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt an effort has been made to protect the investor through the Federal Securities Act, which has yet to be tested, but actions of corporations affecting the public welfare are not reached by this, and it is a question whether the roots of financial jugglery can be reached without national control over interstate charters.

So long as one or a few states can gain several million dollars in annual revenue selling charters to circumvent the laws of their sister states—commissioning financial privateers to prey on the commerce and the investment confidence of the rest of the nation—there can be no satisfactory degree of order in American business and finance.

The various recent investigations and the experience of numerous states strongly indicate that banking in particular should be unified under a federal chartering system, that the chain-bank holding company is of doubtful value and propriety anywhere, that public utility and other holding companies should be under federal control and that Congress should make serious study of a federal incorporation law for interstate business in general.

War Budgets and Ballyhoo

A JAPANESE admiral has charged that the size of the American Navy violates the "spirit" of the Kellogg pact. But Vice-Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, who makes the charge, must be numbered among the all too audible spokesmen at present campaigning in the interest of Japan's navy. The Japanese Diet, which will reopen next week, is confidently expected to pass the huge budget for military and naval expenses, but it is felt its action will need justification in the eyes of the Japanese people.

The vigor of the militarists' campaign has been made necessary by certain rather embarrassing statements on the part of some Japanese diplomats and business men. These leaders, recently returned from the United States, have been so tactless as to tell the Japanese public that the United States is not contemplating attacking Japan and that recent months have seen an improvement in the attitude of Americans toward their Far Eastern neighbor.

Vice-Admiral Suetsugu's statements take on a new color against the background of these facts. They assume the hues of mere group propaganda such as is constantly being fed by selfish interests to the peoples of all nations. They may not represent the Japanese people's state of mind any more than jingoist talk in the United States represents the true American attitude toward Japan. If the peoples are wise enough to see in such declarations no more than the ballyhoo for which they are intended, the cause of peace and the taxpayer will be simultaneously well served.

Down But Not Out

"THIS setback has made us more determined than ever to fly across Antarctica." With these significant words, Lincoln Ellsworth is leading his projected transpolar air expedition back to civilization after a mishap to his plane, the Polar Star, in an ice crevice on the shifting Ross Barrier.

After months of toil and careful planning for a flight across Antarctica and days of tedious navigation through the grinding ice pack, Ellsworth has been forced out of the running. His plane has been wrecked beyond hope of repair with the limited facilities at hand or with those generously proffered by Admiral Byrd. By his retreat to Dunedin, Ellsworth leaves the field to his friendly rival.

Ellsworth's setback proves the fallacy of recent contentions that this era of improved transportation has eliminated the difficulties and dangers of polar quests. Even though the airplane covers larger territories with greater ease, its superiority over sledges and surface ships from the standpoint of safety and reliability has yet to be more fully demonstrated.

That Lincoln Ellsworth regards his experience on the Ross Barrier as something more than a discouraging waste of time, money and human energy is evidenced in the message radioed from the Wyatt Earp. The long history of polar discovery discloses the heavy price that progress sometimes exacts. Even Peary's conquest of the north pole was wrought from great physical hardships and the knowledge derived in a series of heroic failures. The determination to carry on manifested by Ellsworth in the face of sudden misfortune is typical of great explorers.

The Two Roosevelts

IT IS remarkable how the two Roosevelts come out in Monday's message to Congress. On the one hand there is Mr. Roosevelt, leader in recovery; on the other, Mr. Roosevelt, leader in reform. This latter personage is tucked away at the tail end of the message, where the President again says a good word for the commodity dollar, albeit pianissimo.

The President has never explicitly advocated the commodity dollar. However, he has advocated the procedure, if not the thing itself. He has said, "The United States must take firmly in its own hands the control of the gold value (weight) of our dollar." On Monday he was more vague, but his reference, when read in conjunction with his previous utterances, was in the same general tenor. "Our national currency," he said, "must be maintained as a sound currency, which, in so far as possible, will have a fairly constant standard of purchasing power and be adequate for the purposes of daily use and the establishment of credit." His name for the procedure is "managed currency," which is a British concept paralleling more or less the American notion of a "commodity" or "compensated" dollar.

It may be that the President has in view the regulation of money supplies instead of or as a complement of a change in the gold content. In any event, he is certainly out to endow the political authority with monetary management.

Monetary management by the Government would mark a great revolution. In 1787 Congress was given the power to "coin money, regulate the value thereof." The gold equivalent of the dollar was fixed at 23.22 grains in 1834. For 100 years, however, it remained unchanged. The result has been that this equivalent has been regarded almost as sacrosanct as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. Also Congress has relinquished to private and quasi-public banking institutions the power to regulate the quantity of money available to the community.

Prof. George F. Warren is the most influential exponent in the United States of the commodity dollar. He explains the procedure in the book on "Prices" which he wrote in collaboration with his Cornell colleague, Prof. F. A. Pearson. "If prices rise 0.1 per cent in a week," he says, "the weight of gold purchasable by a dollar would be increased 0.1 per cent until any rise was corrected, or vice versa." Professor Warren's opponents deny either that a change in the gold content would make for price stabilization or that price stabilization is desirable. Perhaps they are right. But the great object of again vesting in the political authority the power to "regulate the value thereof" is to arm the political authority with a weapon of financial control.

That is the vital consideration. It may be that the use of it will not work the wonders claimed for it by Professor Warren. But there can be not the slightest doubt that, when the world is on the international gold standard, a lowering in the gold content of any country's currency has raised the prices of that country eventually to a new level. Post-war France is an object lesson in this respect. It is also true that price-raising, if not an economic cure-all, is of considerable help in "priming the pump" of economic enterprise when it has slowed down.

The trouble with the economic engine of today, however, is that economic enterprise has been allowed to get thoroughly demoralized. It is enterprise no longer. It requires much more encouragement than that of example by government enterprise. It has asked for some assurance against runaway depreciation of the dollar. One may say, in view of the President's sound-money record, that this is unreasonable. But society as a whole must be concerned only with the facts. And one of these facts has been the fears of money holders. If the Government had decided to open a free gold market, for instance, they probably would have turned their holdings into gold.

The Number 1 Roosevelt has had the political astuteness to agree with some of his more friendly critics who have been urging more attention to this aspect of recovery. He says "the time has come for a more certain determination of the gold value of the American dollar." By affording this "more certain determination," the President is aiding those forces of recovery which will put prices on a new plane.

Then, when that level has been reached, future policy should be based, says the Number 2 Roosevelt, on the "regulation of the currency," if conditions again get depressed enough to warrant such regulation. It may be that, with the economic responsibility now being assumed by the state, regulation or management might be successfully employed in respect of money itself instead of its metallic base.

Strengthening the Police

WHEN Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner of Massachusetts yesterday recommended life tenure for police as a means of breaking the stranglehold of politics, he did not propose any new reform. But he provided a helpful impetus toward ultimate adoption of a reform which has been variously urged by the Cleveland Survey fifteen years ago, the Wickersham report and Senator Royal S. Copeland, who is heading the Senate investigation of racketeering.

The Massachusetts Attorney-General is but one more authority to emphasize the view of experts on law enforcement that politics impinging at innumerable points on the machinery of detection and capture presents today one of the most vitiating threats to suppression of crime. While Mr. Warner would go further than most authorities and apply life tenure to all police instead of merely to the police heads, his position is assumed not as an apprehension officer, but as the State's foremost prosecuting official, who recognizes that catching the offender must precede conviction.

And his report supports the view of nearly all the authorities that efficient apprehension cannot be expected from a police system subject to a board of selectmen, a mayor or even a governor. Analysis of the practice in many American cities has revealed that the average tenure of police heads is but a fraction more than two years. To expect a courageous and sustained police policy under such circumstances is palpably unreasonable. The average criminal apparently has a longer tenure in which to perfect the strategy of his attack and escape than have the police heads to develop their machinery for detection and capture.

The whole nation may watch with interest the fate of this proposal in Massachusetts—probably three separate petitions embodying the tenure of office reform will be laid before the Legislature. Unless the law makers can show just cause why this reform, regarded by so many experts as a preëminent need, should not be adopted, they should give the plan a trial. For society, harassed by crime, should be the beneficiary of every presumptive improvement in enforcement and prosecution.

The Casual Day

"Motorcars are not the only things that have been improved," we learn from an enterprising hat maker. We suppose hats now have balloon tires round the brims to absorb minor shocks as they roll down the street.

* * *

The "knee action," of course, is supplied by the owner in pursuit.

* * *

Another automobile improvement worthy of adaptation to hats should be no-draft ventilation, which would deprive fresh-air addicts of one excuse for going bareheaded.

* * *

The supercharger, we note, has been made part of a low-priced car for the first time. Owners of hat shops are said to be looking forward to the day when their customer-superchargers will develop into superpayers.

* * *

The self-shifting device which one car maker advertises might be transformed into a self-lifting device on hats.

* * *

And adjusting the center of gravity, as some car makers are doing, might be tried on some of the faces above which hatters must trust their creations to attract attention. It is now held doubtful that gravity should center at the lips.

Poet's Paradox

Yes, I confess I'd never stoop
To writing all the rhythmic trash
That's found in Judge, New Yorker, Life,
That reads like so much balderdash,
The work of Arthur Guiterman,
Of Fishback, and of Ogden Nash.

No, I prefer the tendril's loop,
The meaning of the mountain ash,
The blank verse line in wordy strife,
To helpings of stylistic hash.
The lofty thought reads sweeter than
The doggerel's athletic dash.

And now that I have dogmatized,
I find some cause to be surprised,
For I to offer what I teach
Must violate the words I preach.

C. L.

"The Olympic Games are rich in tradition and naturally are not held in this country very often," says a sports expert, writing on the outlook for athletics in the United States in 1934. Another example of the American's antipathy for tradition?

Most cabs in New York City are "mortgaged right up to the noise of the radio, now," according to Mayor LaGuardia. Which makes it all the more necessary that program sponsors offer interest-bearing entertainment.

Some Soldiers of Today

THREE boys in khaki sat rather forlornly upon an embankment as I was walking in front of the memorial chapel in a small college town. Fifteen years ago, in lands across the sea, it was my job to shepherd boys in khaki, keep them out of mischief as much as was humanly possible, promote recreations conducted on their own power. When I could do nothing better, I stopped and gossiped: it did them good to talk. So now I stopped and sat down beside these boys.

Yes, they were from a not distant reforestation camp, had the day off—the next day, too—and so had hitch-hiked in, twenty-five miles. Did I know whether the railway station was open all night? And would they be run in if they stayed on the streets after midnight? I suggested a movie, but they did not rise to the suggestion. Thirty dollars a month they were getting, to be sure (twenty-five of it sent home, the remaining five given to them), but they had not yet seen their first pay day. They were broke—dead broke. It was wonderfully like meeting up with three "casuals," in some little French village, back of the lines on the western front.

I asked about their homes. I asked how they liked their job. Fine, they said; they were being well fed, "meat three times a day." They described their sleeping quarters, regular barracks I conjectured. Their recreations were as yet meager: they had baseballs and boxing gloves. Their work thus far was chiefly road building and, characteristically, they did not know the road's purpose or its destination.

They had never heard the word but they were suffering from *ennui* and, with thirty-six hours of free time on their hands, they had come in to see the town. They sought nothing from me, apparently expected nothing, were rather surprised that I had stopped to talk with them; but in my mind they had stirred poignant memories. I took their names, gave them some money (not much, enough to get a little food and perhaps a place to sleep); and, taking them across to the library, introduced them to one of the librarians, who gave each a magazine. When I left them, they were all reading, in a warm, cheerful room.

In our town were perhaps a score more of these boys, so I went to a citizen more influential than I, told him what I had done and asked him what we could do for them. He said some of them had been here before, but now the town was prepared for them—they had put on two extra police. He hoped that this would be adequate. Also, he did not conceal from me his opinion that I had established a dangerous precedent in extending to them the hospitality of the library.

He was right, in a sense, of course. Twenty-five boys, far from home restraints, wandering the town without money and in the semidisguise of uniform, *were* a menace to a small community. They craved food and shelter and other things, perhaps human companionship most of all. They might seek for it in uncouth or even unworthy ways.

Yet I could but contrast the situation with that of the other boys in khaki, whom I had known fifteen years before. *They*, at least in their home land, were almost coddled. We poured out millions for their amusement: movies, theatricals, concerts, athletics, lectures, vaudeville, "stunt nights," skilled workers to help them organize their own home-made fun.

There are great differences today. Today's soldiers are not being poisoned by a propaganda of hatred, nor being taught to kill; their work is not that of destruction, it will make our world more sightly and livable, and, most important of all perhaps, they are fighting the enemy of depression that we are all fighting.

"Rough-necks" and degenerates will of course be found among them. There were such in the other army. But these soldiers of today approximate the ideal of William James's famous essay, "The Moral Equivalent of War." The boys of our reforestation camps come from homes of poverty, like those that gave us Garfield, and Jackson, and Lincoln; though some of them, even in their short lives, have known better days."

In these camps they are learning much. They will come out better disciplined in mind and body. But what of morale? What will they think of us, secure in our homes behind the lines? And what are we doing to give them a better opinion of the society for which they battle? Towns near these camps will of course be visited by many of these more than 300,000 boys. Will these towns do anything for them? Will they meet these boys in as human a fashion as possible, or always and only as a potential menace? Shall these boys be made to feel that we respect them and the work they are doing for us and our children, or shall they feel that we regard them as little better than strays from a federal reform school?

Few towns have ready-made facilities for doing anything for them; such effort would have to be initiated probably by Women's Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs and the like. To do this will mean inconvenience and sacrifice such as war has always demanded. But the war being waged today by these boys is worthy of our support. F. H.

Notes From German Cities

Population Increasing OFFICIAL reports of the census on June 16 last, show that Germany now has a population of 65,335,879, as compared with 62,410,619 in 1925. Had the recent census also included the Saar territory, which is under international control until Jan. 1, 1935, Germany would have registered more than 66,000,000. The increase has been greater among men than among women, which means that the women now have a majority of less than 2,000,000. The migration from country to town continues, the rural population being only 33 per cent, while the number of communities with more than 2000 inhabitants has increased slightly to 67 per cent since 1925.

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Heligoland Crumbling Recent reports that more than 6000 cubic meters of rock had fallen into the sea on the northeast side of Heligoland has awakened new interest in this rugged, lonely island. This has led some prophet to declare that Heligoland will ultimately crumble away—but not for another 800 years! This will give many generations the opportunity of visiting the island, nearly twenty-eight miles off the North German coast. No tree or shrub is to be found on this bare rock and its small population of 2576 eke out an existence by fishing. The Heligolanders are also famous as pilots. As a tourist center the island is growing in importance.

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Hundred Years Of Wire Rope The centenary of the introduction of the wire rope recalls an apparently simple, but very important innovation in the working of mines. In 1834, Wilhelm Julius August Albert, a mines inspector of Hanover, introduced what is claimed to be the first practical wire rope. Before his time, iron chains and ropes of hemp had to be used. But they were always breaking. It was not long before Albert's experiment was followed throughout all Europe.

* * *

Printing Plant 400 Years Old An important link between Roumania and Germany, and an excellent testimony to the cultural contribution of Germany to east-central Europe, is recalled in the four hundredth anniversary of the Honterus Press. This ancient publishing house in Kronstadt was founded, in 1533, by Johannes Honterus, whose printing press first turned out German grammars and humanistic works, including translations from the Greek. Later, it concentrated upon works advocating and explaining the new Protestant point of view. Since Honterus's time these printing works have changed hands many times, but they have continued to play a leading part in Roumania's cultural development.

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Car Driven By Wood Motor The fiftieth anniversary of the first patent for an air-cooled gasoline motor granted to Gottlieb Daimler (December, 1883) also witnessed the announcement in Germany of a new wood-fuel motor, adapted to an autobus. Intensive trials are reported to have produced conveniently sized generators, consisting of two simple steel plate covers in which the wood is converted into a chemically pure gas. About 2¼ kilograms of wood are equivalent to one liter of benzine, which means a saving of about 80 per cent in costs. To carry a sufficient supply of wood for 500 kilometers without impairing the capacity of the vehicle is said to be no trouble. Any motor driven by benzine, it is maintained, can easily be changed to use wood gas.

* * *

New Light On Early German Keen interest has been aroused among German philologists by a recent discovery which promises to throw important light upon the problem as to when Old Norse superseded Gothic in northern Europe. This discovery consists of a piece of runic writing excavated near Bergen, in Norway, which, according to experts, establishes the age of the famous runic stone of Eggjum between 500 and 600 A. D. and not two centuries later, as had been formerly contended. Here, it is declared, is a document which will be of great significance in tracing the development of the written and spoken language. It is thought to indicate that the change from spoken Gothic to early Norse took place over a long cultural period, beginning earlier than is generally believed.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Confidence in Youth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter, in your issue of November 29, by John E. Snow of Worcester, Mass., under the caption of "Confidence in Youth," finds an echo and a parallel in my own experience, both from my own childhood and youth, and since then from "my daily contact with young people" during more than twenty-five years here in England.

My earliest impressions of the drink evil came to me at a tender age in my native town in Georgia in the late eighties of the last century. At that time the Negro vote in the southern states was frequently bought by unscrupulous politicians and by promises of drink, and to many the disgraceful scenes of polling days are still an unpleasant memory.

Some years later, when being brought up in an old German university town, again many things were witnessed which caused a deep aversion to the drink habit to develop. Few people in those days were to be found in Germany who shared this abhorrence of strong drink—except perhaps in the ranks of the near relatives and friends of the victims. But since then progress has fortunately planted its standard there as well as in many quarters. Only recently it was reported that many National Socialist students at Bonn University, and elsewhere, have pledged themselves to moderation or to total abstinence, as practiced by their leader, Adolf Hitler.

For longer than a quarter of a century now, in my capacity as a teacher and private tutor in English schools and colleges, the number of pupils I have had running into some thousands by now, I have had abundant proof of the steady and rapid advance of the temperance sentiment among the youth of England, so that I am thoroughly convinced that the latest campaign of the drink interests, recently launched with the openly expressed object of attracting the younger generation, will end in a fiasco.

That youth and its leaders are by no means asleep, and well aware of this new danger, we have evidences on all sides. One such proof the Monitor brought in its issue of November 24, when reporting the first national meeting of the International Order of Good Templars in Chelsea, London, under the caption of "British Youths to Aid Dry Cause."

It is significant that one of the hymns greatly loved by every boy and girl was especially written for a Band of Hope children's temperance society, and was set to music by Sir Arthur S. Sullivan to be used as a marching song. No better battle hymn indeed could be found for the temperance cause in Anglo-Saxon lands than "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" RUDOLPH O. GERCKE.

London, Eng.

"California's Climate Factory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have probably heard from other loyal native sons in regard to the editorial bearing the title above, that the mountain pass under discussion is usually spelled "Cajon" rather than "Cajun." It may readily be confirmed by the use of a Spanish-English dictionary, as the meaning is "box," or rather "boxed"—a boxed-in canyon or pass.

In confirmation of Professor Krick's estimate of the importance of this pass in the formation of our particular brand of weather, I would state that I have often heard it said, usually in a half-joking way, that if Cajon Pass could only be closed off in some way we would never be bothered by the severe "Santa Ana" winds which often assume disagreeable intensity.

There are other passes through these mountains, notably the valley of the San Gabriel River, which debouches at a point much nearer to Los Angeles than the Cajon. The great geographic feature and one unquestionably affecting our climate is notably the great wall of mountains themselves which extend from the Pacific Ocean inland for a distance of over 100 miles with few passes ROLF R. NEWMAN.

Los Angeles, Calif.